

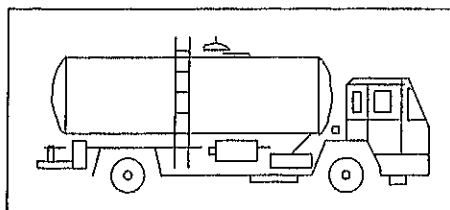
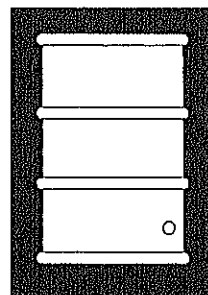
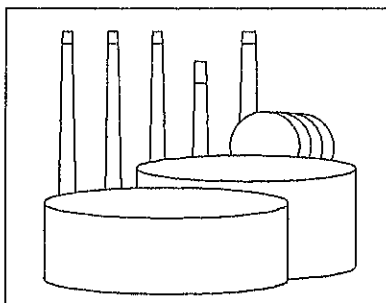
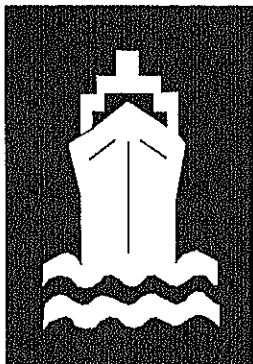
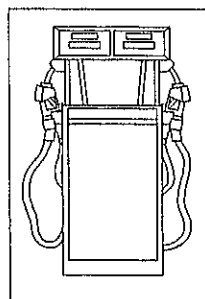
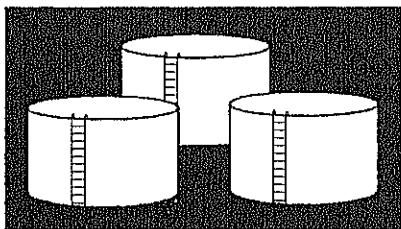
Data for Week Ended:
May 21, 1993

Weekly Petroleum Status Report

Includes:

Short-Term Energy Outlook
(See Page 2)

Monthly Oxygenate Summary
(See Page 33)



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Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

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Preface

The *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and excerpts of the data are available electronically after 5 p.m. Wednesday. The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday. For some weeks which include holidays, publication of the WPSR is delayed by 1 day. The WPSR is not published during 1 of the last 2 weeks of the year depending upon which day of the week Christmas occurs. The following week's issue includes data for both weeks.

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Specific questions concerning the Petroleum Export Modeling System (PEMS) may be directed to Carol L. French (202) 586-9888 or Betty Barlow (202) 586-8746.

Specific questions about the data in Appendix B, EIA-819 Monthly Oxygenate Report, may be directed to Stephen Patterson (202) 586-5994.

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Highlights

Refinery Activity (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	05/21/93	05/14/93	05/21/92
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13.8	13.8	13.6
Refinery Capacity Utilization (Percent) ..	91.9	92.1	87.6
Motor Gasoline Production	7.3	7.1	7.1
Distillate Fuel Oil Production.....	3.1	3.1	2.9

See Table 2.

Refinery utilization for the 4 weeks ending May 21, 1993, was 5 percent higher than for the 4 weeks ending May 21, 1992. Motor gasoline production for the 4 weeks ending May 21, 1993, was 3 percent higher than for the same period a year ago. Distillate fuel oil production was 5 percent higher than a year ago.

Stocks (Million Barrels)

	Week Ending		
	05/21/93	05/14/93	05/21/92
Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	356.9	353.8	344.9
Motor Gasoline	220.6	220.4	218.7
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	100.5	100.5	94.9
All Other Oils	366.2	361.9	367.0
Crude Oil in SPR	582.0	581.7	568.5
Total*	1,626.2	1,618.3	1,594.0

See Table 3.

Distillate fuel oil stocks were about the same as the previous week. Motor gasoline stocks increased 0.2 MMB during the week, and were slightly higher than a year ago at this time. The current level is within the seasonally-adjusted average range for this time of year. These stocks do not include stocks of oxygenates (MTBE and fuel ethanol) which will be blended into gasoline to raise the oxygen level and octane rating. At the end of April, stocks of MTBE were about 12.0 MMB and stocks of fuel ethanol were about 2.1 MMB. Crude oil stocks increased 3.1 MMB and were 12.0 MMB higher than a year ago at this time.

Net Imports (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	05/21/93	05/14/93	05/21/92
Crude Oil	6.8	6.9	6.0
Petroleum Products.....	0.9	1.1	1.0
Total*	7.8	7.9	6.9

See Table 1.

Net imports of crude oil during the 4 weeks ending May 21, 1993, were 15 percent higher than those for the same period last year. Net imports of petroleum products were 7 percent lower than a year ago.

Products Supplied (Million Barrels per Day)

	Four Weeks Ending		
	05/21/93	05/14/93	05/21/92
Motor Gasoline.....	7.5	7.5	7.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.1	3.0	2.8
All Other Products.....	6.4	6.7	6.4
Total*	17.0	17.3	16.5

See Table 9.

Total products supplied for the 4 weeks ending May 21, 1993, were 3 percent above the level for a year ago. Motor gasoline supplied was 3 percent above last year's level, and distillate fuel oil supplied was 10 percent above.

Prices (Dollars per Barrel)

	Week Ending		
	05/21/93	05/14/93	05/22/92
World Prices			
World Crude Oil.....	16.74	17.35	18.06
Spot Market Product Prices¹			
Rotterdam Market			
91 RON Unleaded Gasoline.....	23.56	24.15	24.85
Gas Oil	23.26	23.73	23.53
Residual Fuel Oil.....	14.41	17.12	16.97
New York Market			
87 Octane Unleaded Gasoline.....	24.65	24.69	26.22
No. 2 Heating Oil.....	23.67	23.96	24.87
Residual Fuel Oil.....	15.25	16.00	14.65

¹Source: *Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide*, published by Bloomberg Petroleum Publications (Copyright 1993)

See Tables 12 and 13.

During the week ending May 21, 1993, the world crude oil price fell 61 cents per barrel from the previous week. On the New York market, spot prices for 87 octane unleaded gasoline fell 4 cents per barrel, and the spot price of No. 2 heating oil fell 29 cents per barrel. The New York distillate fuel oil price was 41 cents per barrel higher than the price in Rotterdam.

*Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Highlights from the *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Second Quarter 1993

World Oil Prices Remain Weak; Short-Run Excess Capacity Remains

World oil prices are expected to remain relatively weak through 1993, as excess world production capacity climbs by over 1 million barrels per day this year. World oil stocks, in terms of days of forward supply from usable commercial inventories, are expected to be above 1992 levels at the beginning of April, indicating little support for near-term price recovery. Under mid-price assumptions, the average price of oil imported into the United States is expected to stay at about \$19 per barrel through the remainder of 1993, not climbing to \$20 until mid 1994.

Economic Expansion Promises Continued U.S. Petroleum Demand Growth, but also Surging Imports

The U.S. economy may well grow by 3 percent or more in 1993 and 1994, which is better than any annual performance over the last several years. This growth would push overall energy consumption to new record levels and petroleum demand back toward the high levels of the late 1970's. From 1992 to 1994, under base case assumptions, net imports of petroleum would climb nearly 19 percent to 8.19 million barrels per day. This annual net import rate would be the highest rate since 1977 and the second highest in history, both in absolute terms and as a percent of total petroleum demand.

U.S. Crude Oil Production May Average Below 7.0 Million Barrels per Day in 1993

With the focus of oil and gas exploration and development firmly shifted away from the United States in recent years, currently reflected in the lowest U.S. drilling rates in more than 40 years, domestic crude oil production is expected to continue its long-term decline, dropping by nearly 500,000 barrels per day

between 1992 and 1994. In 1993, U.S. crude oil production is expected to slip below the 7 million barrels-per-day mark, only 4 years after production passed under the 8 million barrels-per-day mark.

Tight Supplies, Strong Demand Mean Continued Natural Gas Price Strengthening

Despite the promise of new drilling techniques in maximizing natural gas resource recovery, the low domestic drilling rates of recent years are taking a toll in terms of reduced overall productive capacity, which is estimated to have fallen by 15 percent between 1986 and 1992. Over the next two years, capacity is expected to continue falling. Meanwhile, the daily demand rate is seen expanding on average by 1.35 trillion cubic feet between 1992 and 1994. The domestic gas market is working on a relatively thin margin now, and average wellhead prices are expected to rise 8.1 percent this year and 9.5 percent in 1994.

Electricity Demand Expected to Rebound from 1992 Slowdown

Total demand for electricity is expected to increase by 3.4 percent in 1993, with particularly strong spring and summer demand growth likely. This development is in contrast to the weak showing in 1992 and is partly weather-related. Cooling degree-days for the nation as a whole would be up an average of 16 percent for the months of the second and third quarters if normal weather conditions hold. Even assuming no additional weather-related boost next year, demand growth should still continue through 1994, as domestic industrial output and employment improve.

History and Mid World Oil Price Case Projections, U.S. Total, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, Second Quarter 1993

Assumptions	History		Projections								Year		
	1992		1993				1994				1992	1993	1994
	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr			
Average Cost of Imported Crude Oil ¹	19.43	18.36	17.27	18.00	19.00	(Nominal Dollars per Barrel)					18.22	18.34	19.51
Real Gross Domestic Product	4,934	4,992	5,028	5,056	5,082	(Billion 1982 Dollars)					4,923	5,072	5,242
Forecasts													
Petroleum Prices (Retail)						(Nominal Dollars per Gallon)							
Motor Gasoline	1.23	1.21	1.17	1.23	1.24	1.22	1.21	1.27	1.29	1.27	1.19	1.22	1.26
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.98	1.00	0.96	0.95	1.02	0.93	0.94	0.99
Crude Oil Production	7.01	7.07	7.00	6.84	6.74	(Million Barrels per Day)					7.15	6.85	6.67
Petroleum Products Supplied						6.82	6.82	6.66	6.60	6.61			
Motor Gasoline	7.45	7.28	7.08	7.37	7.51	7.38	7.16	7.44	7.58	7.45	7.27	7.34	7.41
Jet Fuel	1.48	1.52	1.50	1.40	1.48	1.51	1.48	1.41	1.50	1.53	1.45	1.47	1.48
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.78	3.09	3.48	2.95	2.83	3.28	3.57	3.04	2.92	3.36	2.98	3.13	3.22
Residual Fuel Oil	0.93	1.16	1.06	1.09	1.01	1.18	1.36	1.12	1.03	1.17	1.09	1.09	1.17
Other Petroleum Products ²	4.30	4.43	4.14	4.14	4.45	4.49	4.37	4.21	4.62	4.56	4.21	4.31	4.41
Total Products Supplied	16.95	17.48	17.26	16.95	17.28	17.84	17.93	17.22	17.55	18.06	17.01	17.33	17.69
Total Net Imports	7.44	7.03	7.43	7.81	8.08	7.93	7.72	8.24	8.46	8.32	6.89	7.82	8.19

¹ Volume-weighted average.

² Includes liquefied petroleum gases, petrochemical feedstocks, and all other products not noted here.

³ Includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet, 4 Weeks Ending 05/21/93

Supply (in Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages Ending		Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 140 Days		Percent Change
	05/21/93	05/21/92		1993	1992	
Supply						
Domestic Production ¹	6,870	7,162	-4.1	6,947	7,303	-4.9
Imports (Including SPR) ²	6,845	5,968	14.7	6,356	5,580	13.9
Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	6,901	6,050	14.1	6,449	5,654	14.1
SPR Imports	53	0	--	31	0	--
Exports	110	82	33.1	125	73	69.7
Ref Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-75	0	--	-52	0	--
Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-424	19	--	-234	-144	--
Product Supplied and Losses	-11	-10	--	-11	-17	--
Accounted-for Crude Oil ³	547	415	--	219	322	--
Crude Oil Input to Refineries	13,752	13,553	1.5	13,226	13,044	1.4
Supply						
Natural Gas Liquids Production	1,830	1,702	7.5	1,807	1,696	6.5
Other Liquids New Supply	161	91	76.4	279	107	159.7
Crude Oil Product Supplied	10	10	-2.8	10	17	-38.8
Processing Gain	751	783	-4.2	748	742	0.8
Product Imports ⁴	906	976	-7.2	954	890	7.2
Gross Product Imports ⁴	1,653	1,793	-7.8	1,721	1,768	-2.7
Product Exports ⁴	748	818	-8.5	767	878	-12.7
Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) ⁵	-425	-801	--	17	298	--
Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	16,984	16,515	2.8	17,040	16,794	1.5
Supplied						
For Gasoline	7,518	7,279	3.3	7,141	7,104	0.5
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	120	145	-17.2	127	149	-14.6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,298	1,203	7.8	1,362	1,248	9.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,117	2,842	9.7	3,320	3,117	6.5
Residual Fuel Oil	934	1,035	-9.8	1,013	1,182	-14.3
Other Oils ⁶	3,998	4,011	-0.3	4,078	3,995	2.1
Total Products Supplied	16,984	16,515	2.8	17,040	16,794	1.5
Imports	7,751	6,944	11.6	7,309	6,470	13.0
Stocks						
(in Barrels)						
(Excluding SPR) ⁷	356.9	353.8	344.9	0.9	3.6	
For Gasoline	220.6	220.4	218.7	0.1	0.9	
Formulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Blending Components	37.9	40.0	34.1	-5.1	11.2	
Type Jet Fuel	3.8	3.9	5.4	-3.2	-29.3	
-Type Jet Fuel	37.7	37.3	38.7	0.9	-2.6	
Fuel Oil	100.5	100.5	94.9	0.0	5.9	
5% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Fuel Oil	44.0	43.5	39.4	1.2	11.9	
Other Oils	102.5	102.0	103.7	0.5	-1.1	
SPR ⁸	178.2	175.1	179.8	1.8	-0.9	
Stocks (Excluding SPR)	1,044.2	1,036.6	1,025.5	0.7	1.8	
In SPR	582.0	581.7	568.5	0.0	2.4	
Stocks (Including SPR)	1,626.2	1,618.3	1,594.0	0.5	2.0	

Includes lease condensate.

Total Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).

Accounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item. See Glossary for further explanation.

Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural gas plant liquids.

Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on monthly data.

Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRGs), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.

Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil in transit to refineries.

Includes stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRGs, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation ending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and other oils.

For the first 2 weeks, stocks of these minor products are estimated from monthly data. (See Glossary: Stock change (Refined Products)).

Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for estimates of exports and crude oil production.

Not Available

Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total. The percentages shown are calculated using unrounded numbers.

See page 27.

Table 2. U.S. Refinery Activity, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

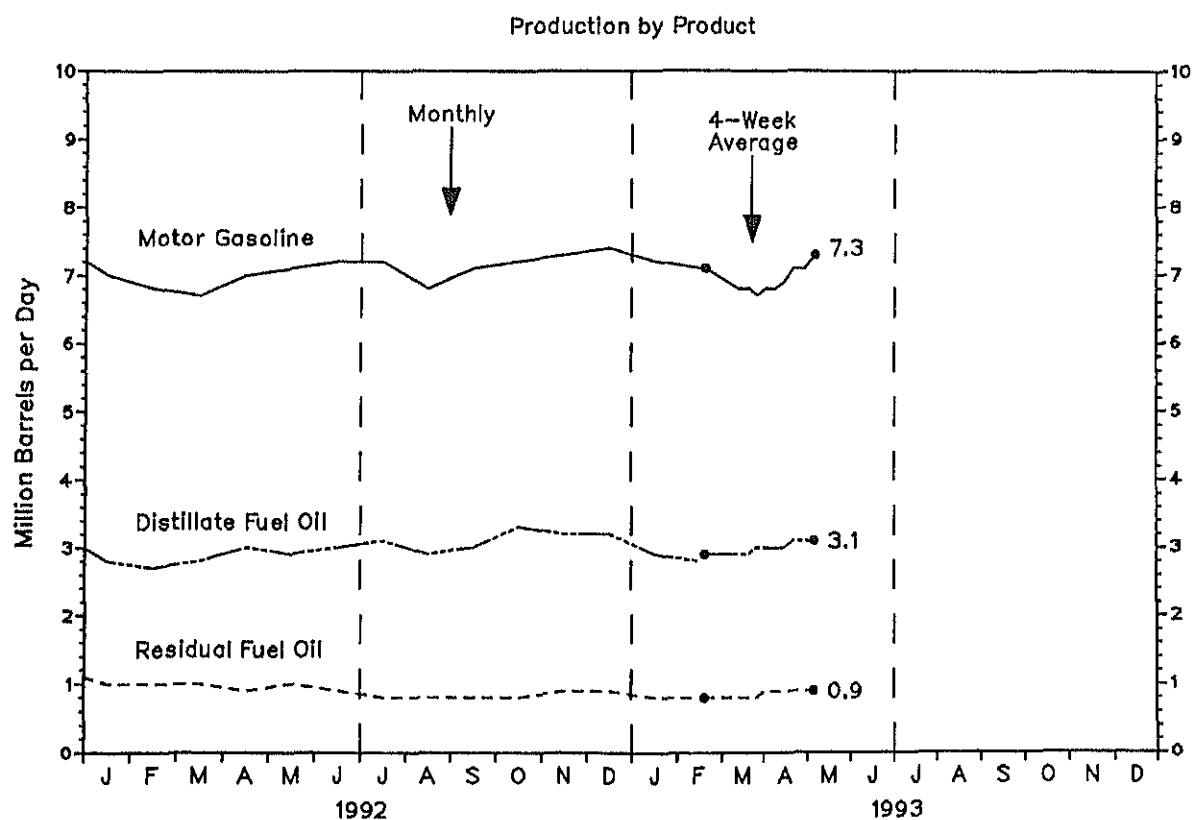
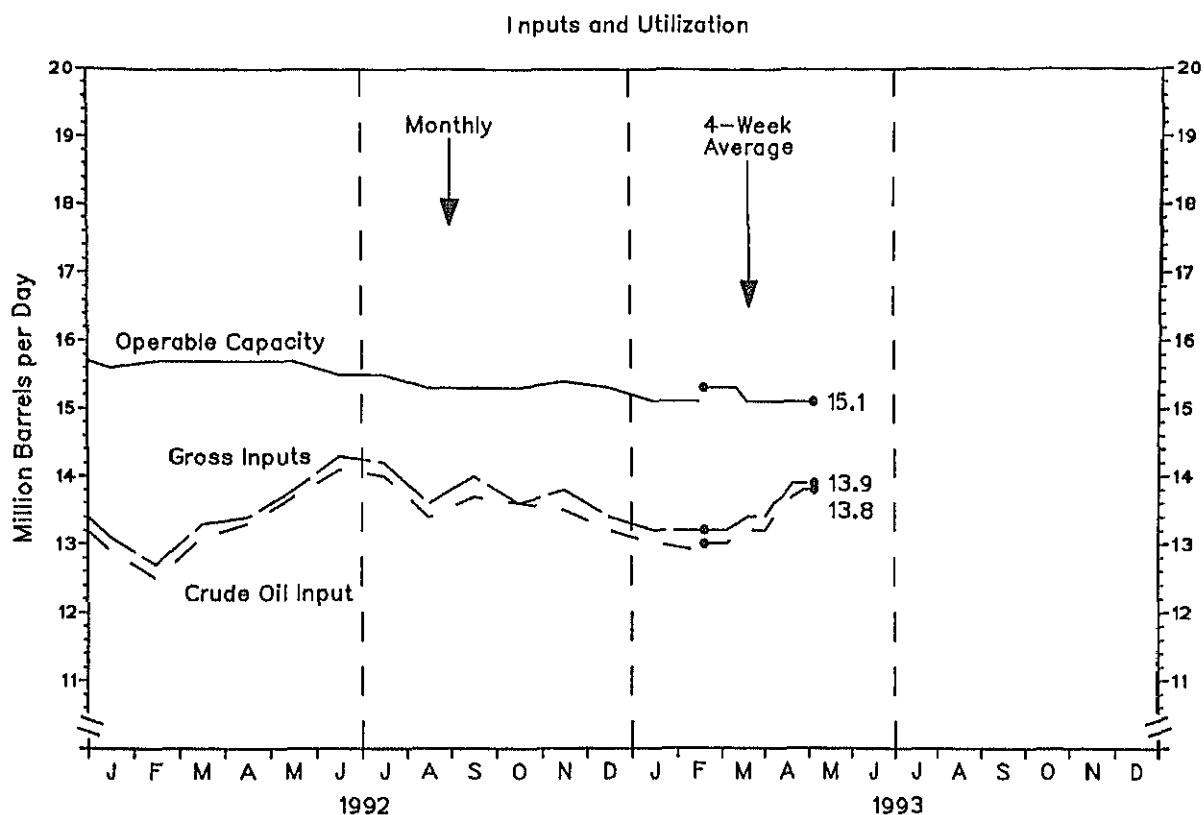
Inputs and Utilization												
Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil Input	12.9	12.5	13.1	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.2
Gross Inputs	13.1	12.7	13.3	13.4	13.8	14.3	14.2	13.6	14.0	13.6	13.8	13.4
Operable Capacity	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.3
Percent Utilization	84.4	81.4	84.8	85.7	88.3	91.9	91.4	89.0	91.0	88.9	89.8	87.4
1993												
Crude Oil Input	13.0	12.9										
Gross Inputs	13.2	13.2										
Operable Capacity	15.1	15.1										
Percent Utilization	87.0	86.9										
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1993	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Crude Oil Input	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.8
Gross Inputs	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.9
Operable Capacity	^E 15.3	^E 15.3	^E 15.3	^E 15.3	^E 15.1	^E 15.1	^E 15.1	^E 15.1	^E 15.1	^E 15.1	^E 15.1	^E 15.1
Percent Utilization ¹	86.3	86.1	86.1	86.5	88.5	88.4	88.8	89.9	90.6	91.9	92.1	91.9
Production by Product												
Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Finished Leaded	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Finished Unleaded	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.2	7.1										
Reformulated	0.0	0.0										
Oxygenated	1.4	0.9										
Other Finished	5.7	6.2										
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4										
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.8										
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.4	0.3										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.5	2.6										
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8										
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
93	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.3
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

¹ Calculated as gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.
E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
NA=Not Available.

Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

Source: See page 27.

Figure 1. U.S. Refinery Activity, January 1992 to Present



Source: See page 27.

Week Ending 05/21/93 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

Table 3. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,¹ U.S. Totals, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil ²	341.2	346.3	338.6	347.9	343.3	324.9	332.6	328.6	321.9	332.5	324.8	318.0
Motor Gasoline	229.3	229.3	219.8	216.6	219.8	225.0	216.9	201.3	206.7	205.0	214.2	216.7
Finished Leaded	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.9
Finished Unleaded	186.1	185.1	177.3	178.7	181.6	184.3	177.5	163.0	164.4	163.6	172.2	173.7
Blending Components	38.3	39.5	38.5	34.0	34.2	36.9	35.4	34.7	38.6	37.6	37.8	39.1
Jet Fuel	44.7	42.9	43.8	41.6	45.4	44.8	46.5	45.6	47.9	47.7	46.4	43.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	126.7	108.5	97.7	92.0	96.5	104.3	115.4	122.8	127.1	136.7	146.1	140.6
Residual Fuel Oil	44.3	43.0	40.4	38.3	40.0	39.9	38.4	43.0	47.3	45.1	46.6	42.7
Unfinished Oils	101.8	102.5	106.6	106.0	102.5	103.5	101.3	98.3	101.3	104.0	102.3	95.3
Other Oils ³	151.9	144.5	153.8	169.9	185.3	190.1	199.8	211.3	211.2	195.9	180.9	160.3
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,039.8	1,016.9	1,000.8	1,012.3	1,032.8	1,032.6	1,050.9	1,050.9	1,063.5	1,066.9	1,061.2	1,017.0
Crude Oil in SPR	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	568.5	569.5	569.5	570.1	571.4	573.6	574.0	574.7
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,608.4	1,585.4	1,569.3	1,580.8	1,601.3	1,602.1	1,620.4	1,621.1	1,634.9	1,640.5	1,635.3	1,591.7
1993												
Crude Oil ²	325.6	331.3										
Motor Gasoline	236.6	241.6										
Reformulated	0.0	0.0										
Oxygenated	32.3	23.0										
Other Finished	162.9	176.7										
Blending Components	41.3	41.8										
Jet Fuel	41.0	42.3										
Distillate Fuel Oil	130.2	109.4										
0.05% Sulfur and under	22.1	15.6										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	108.1	93.8										
Residual Fuel Oil	44.2	42.1										
Unfinished Oils	99.3	99.7										
Other Oils ³	159.1	152.9										
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,036.1	1,019.3										
Crude Oil in SPR	575.3	575.8										
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,611.4	1,595.2										
Week Ending:												
1993	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Crude Oil ²	340.8	346.4	333.2	341.1	341.6	353.2	343.9	345.0	347.7	347.9	353.8	356.9
Motor Gasoline	237.2	236.5	232.2	229.3	228.3	227.6	225.8	224.4	221.8	220.8	220.4	220.6
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	40.8	41.7	41.2	40.8	40.3	39.8	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.2	40.0	37.9
Jet Fuel	44.4	42.8	42.9	42.6	42.9	40.6	40.3	40.9	41.0	41.3	41.3	41.5
Distillate Fuel Oil	104.1	102.2	99.8	96.5	97.3	98.6	97.1	100.2	98.9	99.4	100.5	100.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	41.0	42.5	40.7	41.1	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.4	41.8	44.4	43.5	44.0
Unfinished Oils	97.3	97.9	98.7	100.2	102.2	101.0	102.1	100.7	100.5	100.1	102.0	102.5
Other Oils ³	E 148.3	E 149.4	E 150.6	E 151.7	E 161.0	E 163.6	E 166.2	E 168.9	E 168.9	E 172.0	E 175.1	E 178.2
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,013.0	1,017.7	998.1	1,002.7	1,013.7	1,024.8	1,015.8	1,020.5	1,020.6	1,025.9	1,036.6	1,044.2
Crude Oil in SPR	575.8	576.0	576.8	577.4	577.6	578.6	578.6	579.8	581.5	581.7	581.7	582.0
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,588.8	1,593.7	1,574.9	1,580.1	1,591.3	1,603.4	1,594.4	1,600.3	1,602.1	1,607.6	1,618.3	1,626.2

¹ Product stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign stocks held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

Stocks held at natural gas processing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of the end of the period.

² Crude oil stocks include those domestic and Customs-cleared foreign crude oil stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit to refineries.

Does not include those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

³ Included are stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids and LRG's, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

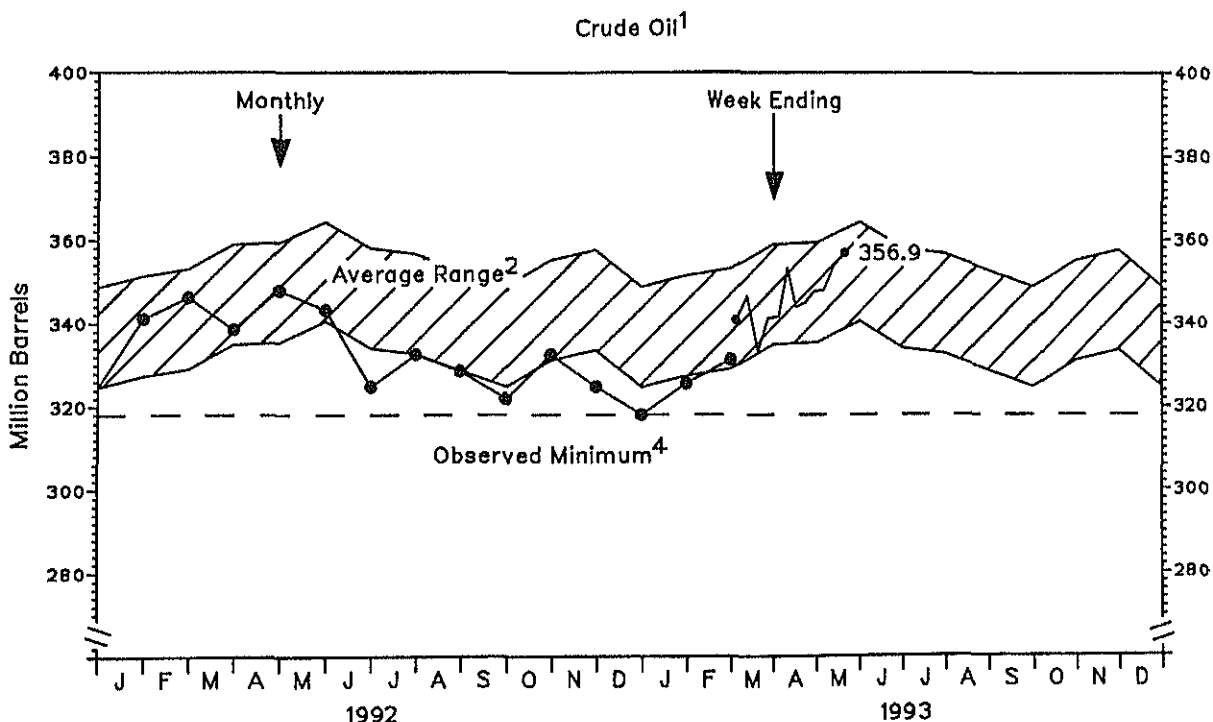
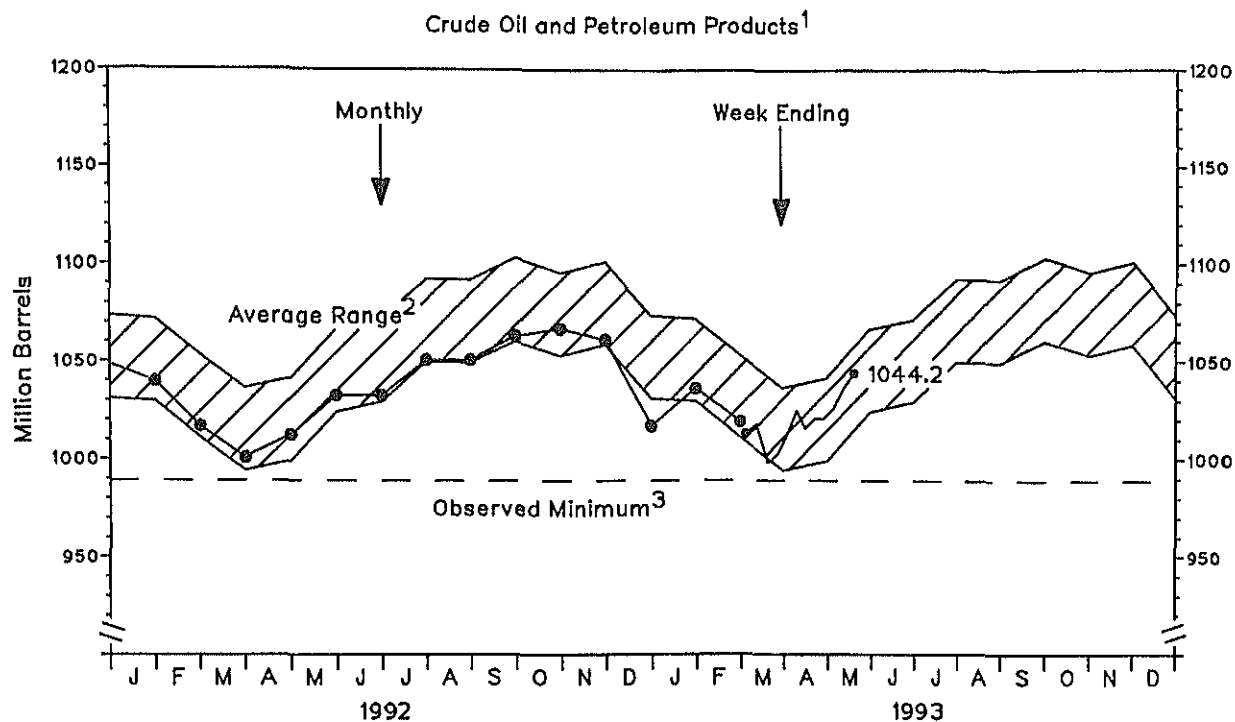
E=Estimated. See Glossary for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils estimation methodology.

NA=Not Available

Note. Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source. See page 27.

Figure 2. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Totals, January 1992 to Present



¹ Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Includes domestic and Customs-cleared foreign products and/or crude oil held at, or in transit to, refineries and bulk terminals, and stocks in pipelines.

² Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

³ The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period was 989.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1991. See Appendix for further explanation.

⁴ The observed minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 318.0 million barrels, occurring in December 1992.

Source: See page 27.

Table 4. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

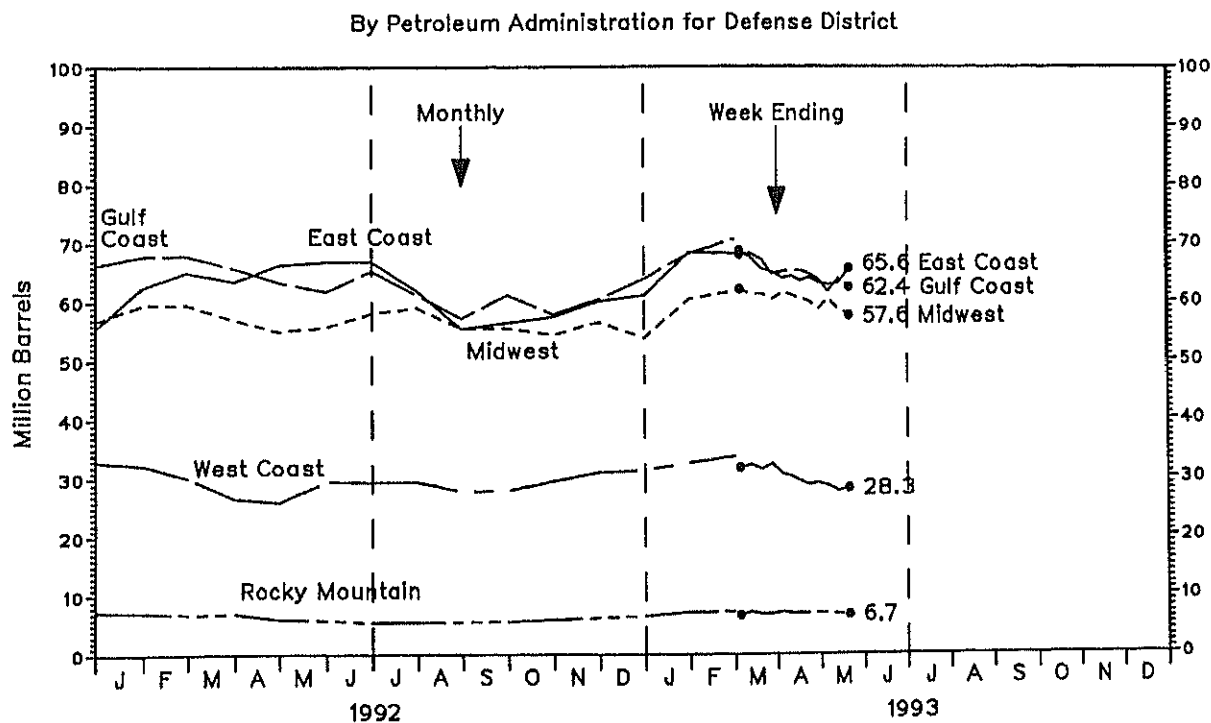
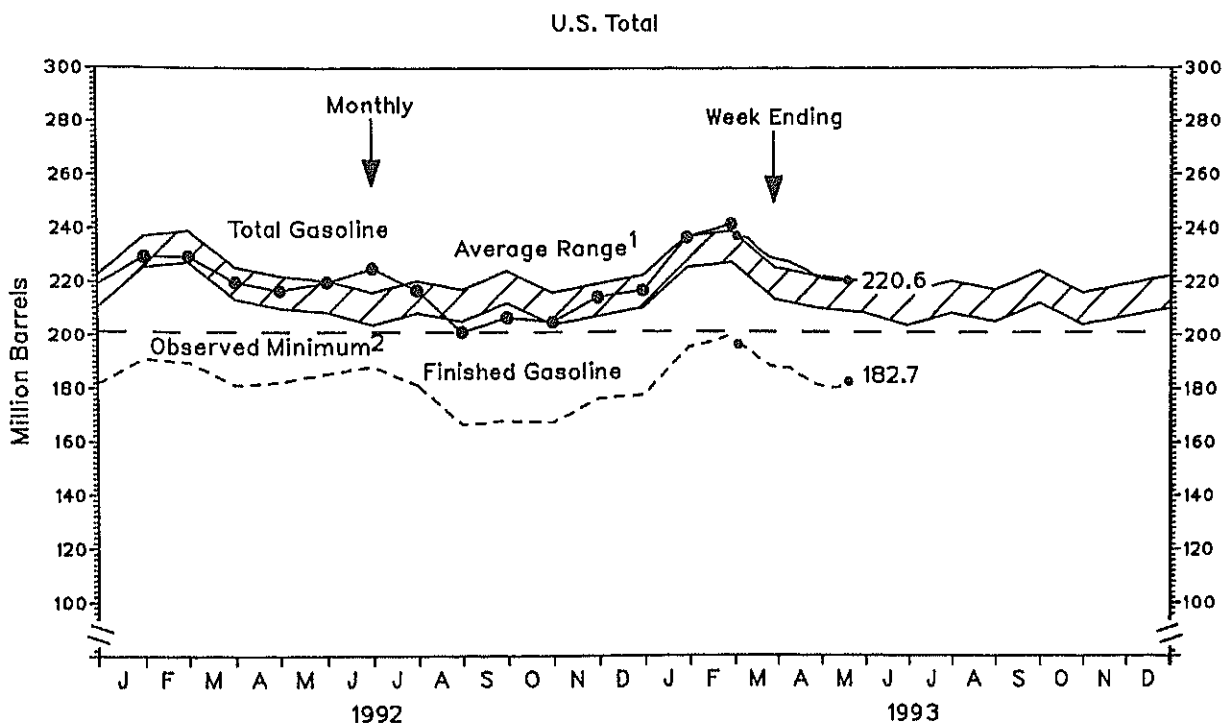
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	191.0	189.8	181.3	182.5	185.7	188.2	181.5	166.6	168.1	167.4	176.4	177.6
Leaded	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.9
Unleaded	186.1	185.1	177.3	178.7	181.6	184.3	177.5	163.0	164.4	163.6	172.2	173.7
Blending Components	38.3	39.5	38.5	34.0	34.2	36.9	35.4	34.7	38.6	37.6	37.8	39.1
Total Gasoline	229.3	229.3	219.8	216.6	219.8	225.0	216.9	201.3	206.7	205.0	214.2	216.7
East Coast (PADD I)	62.6	65.0	63.5	66.3	66.9	66.9	61.9	55.4	56.5	57.4	60.1	61.1
New England (PADD IX)	6.3	5.3	5.8	5.3	6.2	6.0	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.2
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	31.8	36.8	34.5	36.6	33.7	34.4	30.0	26.7	27.7	28.4	29.6	30.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	24.4	22.8	23.2	24.4	27.0	26.5	27.1	24.6	24.0	24.5	25.4	26.1
Midwest (PADD II)	59.5	59.6	57.0	55.0	55.8	58.1	59.0	55.4	55.5	54.4	56.5	53.8
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	67.8	67.9	65.8	63.4	61.8	65.3	61.2	57.2	61.2	57.8	60.4	63.9
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5
West Coast (PADD V)	32.3	30.1	26.6	26.0	29.5	29.4	29.4	27.8	27.9	29.5	31.0	31.3
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline	195.3	199.8										
Reformulated	0.0	0.0										
Oxygenated	32.3	23.0										
Other Finished	162.9	176.7										
Blending Components	41.3	41.8										
Total Gasoline	236.6	241.6										
East Coast (PADD I)	68.4	68.2										
New England (PADD IX)	6.0	6.1										
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	36.3	37.5										
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	26.0	24.7										
Midwest (PADD II)	60.4	61.7										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.1	70.6										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.1	7.3										
West Coast (PADD V)	32.6	33.7										
Week Ending												
1993	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Finished Motor Gasoline	196.5	194.7	191.0	188.5	188.0	187.8	185.2	183.3	181.5	180.6	180.4	182.7
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	40.8	41.7	41.2	40.8	40.3	39.8	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.2	40.0	37.9
Total Gasoline	237.2	236.5	232.2	229.3	228.3	227.6	225.8	224.4	221.8	220.8	220.4	220.6
East Coast (PADD I)	68.6	67.5	65.5	65.0	64.0	64.3	63.5	64.1	63.2	62.9	63.1	65.6
New England (PADD IX)	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.3	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	39.2	38.8	37.5	37.0	37.2	35.0	35.1	36.2	34.2	35.0	33.7	34.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	23.7	23.2	23.0	22.5	21.0	23.6	23.1	23.6	23.6	22.5	24.1	25.4
Midwest (PADD II)	62.1	61.3	61.3	60.4	61.5	61.0	60.5	60.0	58.7	60.5	58.7	57.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	68.0	68.2	67.2	64.7	65.0	65.2	65.3	64.7	63.7	61.7	63.9	62.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7
West Coast (PADD V)	32.4	32.1	32.2	33.4	31.8	30.2	29.5	28.9	29.2	28.7	27.8	28.3

NA=Not Available

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 27.

Figure 3. Stocks of Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

² The observed minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 201.3 million barrels, occurring in August 1992.
Source: See page 27.

Table 5. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

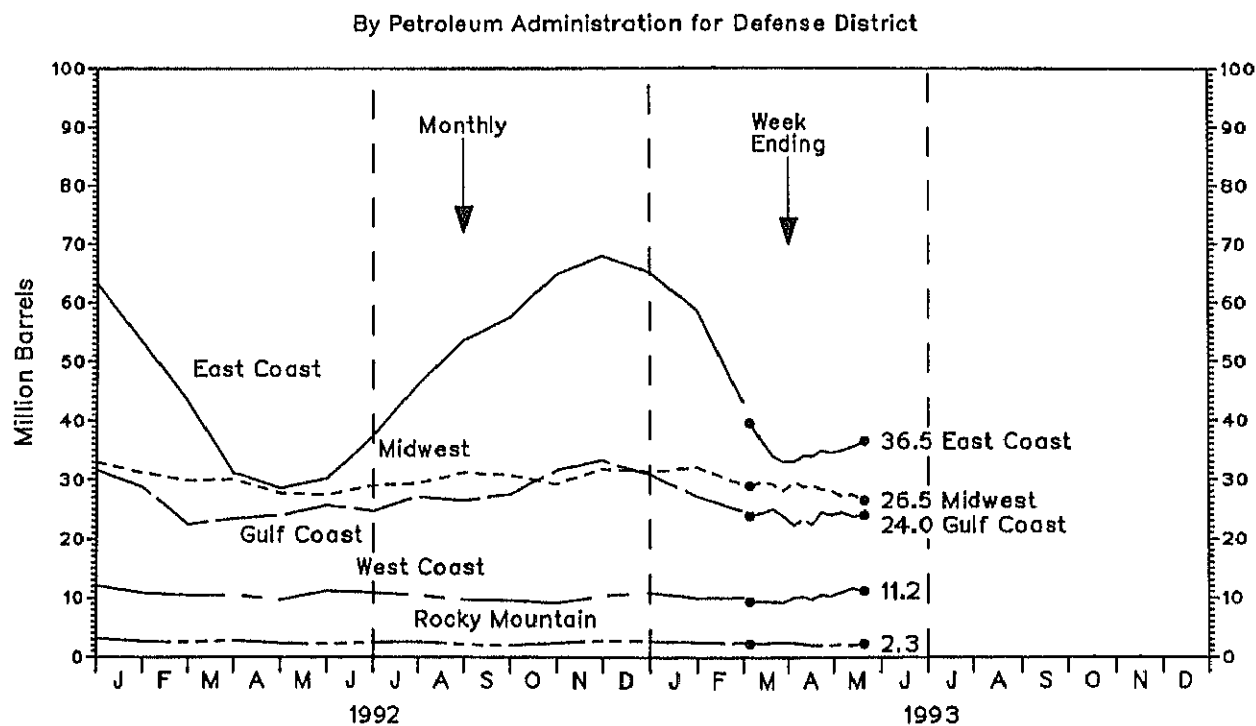
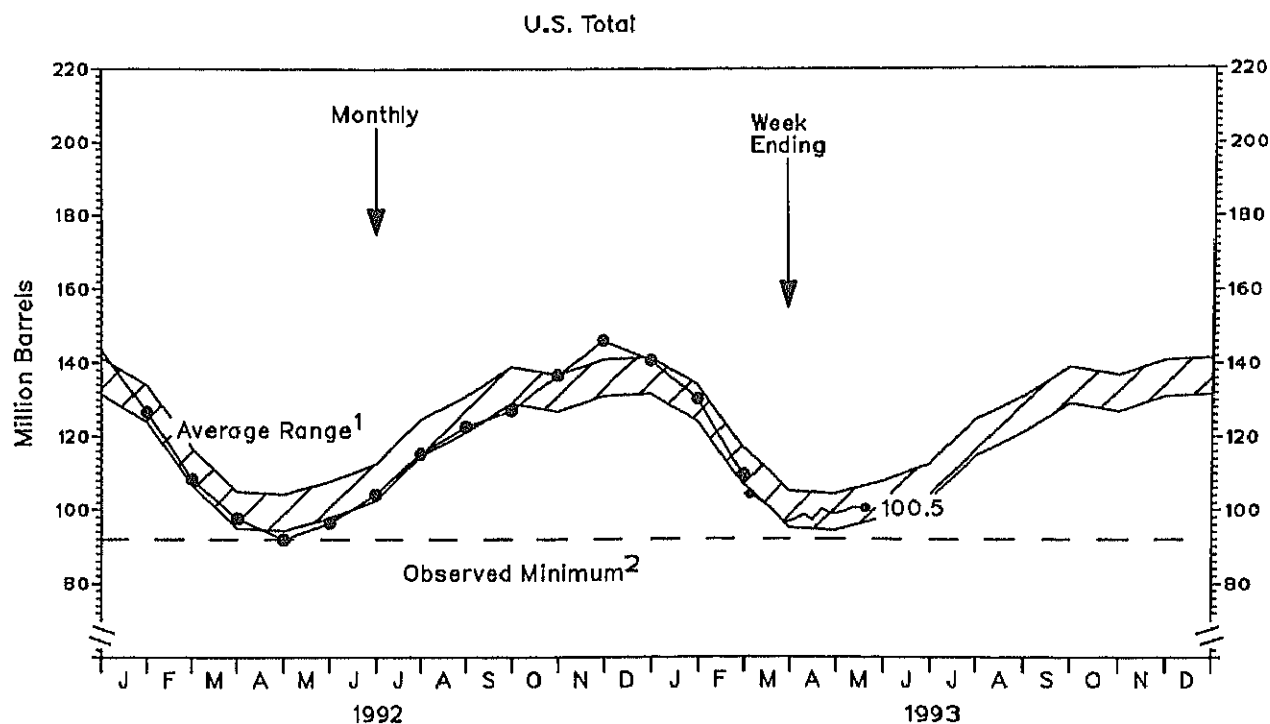
Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total U.S.	126.7	108.5	97.7	92.0	96.5	104.3	115.4	122.8	127.1	136.7	146.1	140.6
East Coast (PADD I)	53.2	43.3	31.1	28.5	30.2	37.4	46.1	53.6	57.4	64.7	68.0	65.0
New England (PADD IX)	7.3	6.6	4.5	3.3	4.9	6.8	9.4	10.9	11.2	11.9	11.5	9.9
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.6	25.7	16.7	15.8	14.8	18.0	25.2	30.9	35.0	40.3	42.8	41.0
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	11.3	11.0	9.8	9.4	10.6	12.6	11.5	11.7	11.3	12.4	13.7	14.1
Midwest (PADD II)	31.2	29.8	30.0	27.7	27.4	29.0	29.3	31.1	30.7	29.2	31.8	31.3
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	28.8	22.4	23.4	24.0	25.6	24.7	27.1	26.4	27.5	31.5	33.2	30.8
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.7
West Coast (PADD V)	10.8	10.4	10.4	9.6	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.1	10.3	10.8
1993												
Total U.S.	130.2	109.4										
0.05% Sulfur and under	22.1	15.6										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	108.1	93.8										
East Coast (PADD I)	58.6	43.2										
0.05% Sulfur and under	10.4	7.0										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	48.2	36.1										
New England (PADD IX)	10.0	8.0										
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	34.8	24.0										
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	13.8	11.1										
Midwest (PADD II)	32.1	29.1										
0.05% Sulfur and under	3.7	2.0										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	28.5	27.1										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	27.1	24.6										
0.05% Sulfur and under	5.7	3.7										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	21.4	21.0										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.5	2.4										
0.05% Sulfur and under	0.3	0.4										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	2.2	2.0										
West Coast (PADD V)	9.9	10.1										
0.05% Sulfur and under	2.1	2.6										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	7.8	7.6										
Week Ending:												
1993	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Total U.S.	104.1	102.2	99.8	96.5	97.3	98.6	97.1	100.2	98.9	99.4	100.5	100.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	39.5	36.6	33.9	32.9	33.1	34.0	33.9	34.9	34.5	34.9	35.5	36.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IX)	7.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.7
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	21.3	19.4	18.2	16.4	16.7	18.1	19.4	20.1	19.7	20.1	20.3	21.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	10.8	10.8	9.1	10.3	11.1	10.6	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.6
Midwest (PADD II)	28.9	29.6	29.2	28.1	29.5	28.8	29.0	28.3	28.2	27.2	27.5	28.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	23.9	24.3	25.0	23.8	22.3	23.4	22.4	24.5	24.0	24.4	23.8	24.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	10.1	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.3	10.9	11.6	11.2
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA=Not Available.

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 27.

Figure 4. Stocks of Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

² The observed minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 92.0 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 27.

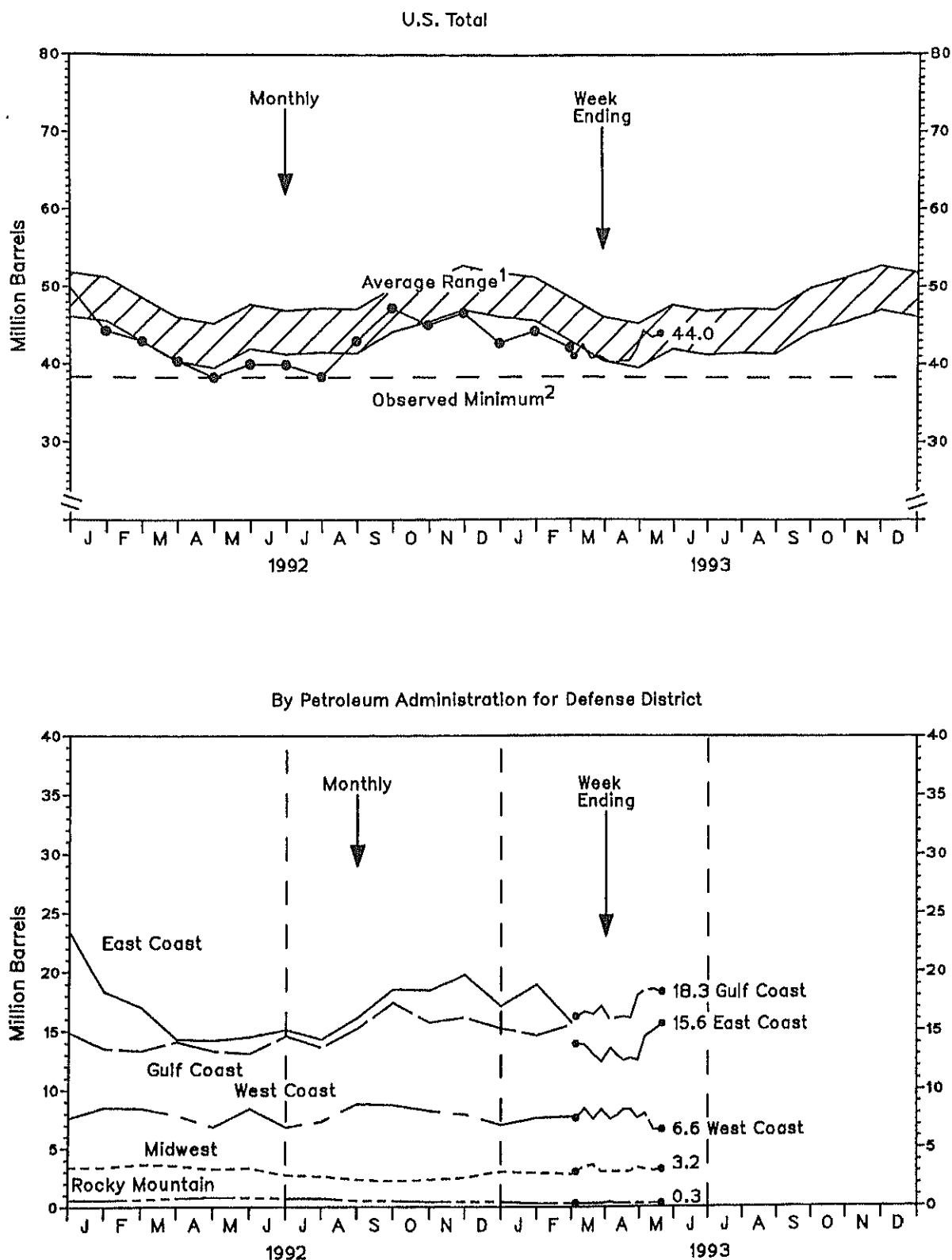
Table 6. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD), 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total U.S.	44.3	43.0	40.4	38.3	40.0	39.9	38.4	43.0	47.3	45.1	46.6	42.7
East Coast (PADD I)	18.3	17.0	14.3	14.2	14.5	15.1	14.3	16.1	18.5	18.4	19.7	17.1
New England (PADD IX)	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.8
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	13.5	12.4	8.4	10.1	10.2	10.7	10.3	11.9	13.6	13.9	14.2	12.8
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	3.1	2.7	4.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.7
Midwest (PADD II)	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	13.5	13.3	14.1	13.3	13.1	14.6	13.6	15.2	17.4	15.7	16.1	15.2
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
West Coast (PADD V)	8.5	8.4	7.8	6.8	8.4	6.8	7.3	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.9	7.0
1993												
Total U.S.	44.2	42.1										
East Coast (PADD I)	18.9	15.7										
New England (PADD IX)	2.4	1.8										
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	14.3	11.7										
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.2	2.3										
Midwest (PADD II)	2.9	2.8										
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	14.6	15.5										
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3										
West Coast (PADD V)	7.6	7.7										
Week Ending:												
1993	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Total U.S.	41.0	42.5	40.7	41.1	40.3	40.2	40.4	40.4	41.8	44.4	43.5	44.0
East Coast (PADD I)	13.9	13.8	13.0	12.4	13.5	12.9	12.5	12.7	12.5	14.5	15.0	15.6
New England (PADD IX)	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.4	11.1	11.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7
Midwest (PADD II)	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.2	16.6	16.4	17.1	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.1	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	7.6	8.4	7.5	8.3	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.3	7.6	8.0	6.6	6.6

Note: PADD and sub-PADD data may not add to total due to independent rounding

Source: See page 27

Figure 5. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District, January 1992 to Present



¹ Average level and width of average range are based on 3 years of monthly data: January 1990 - December 1992. The seasonal pattern is based on 7 years of monthly data. See Appendix A for further explanation.

² The observed minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 38.3 million barrels, occurring in April 1992.

Source: See page 27.

Figure 6. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, January 1992 to Present

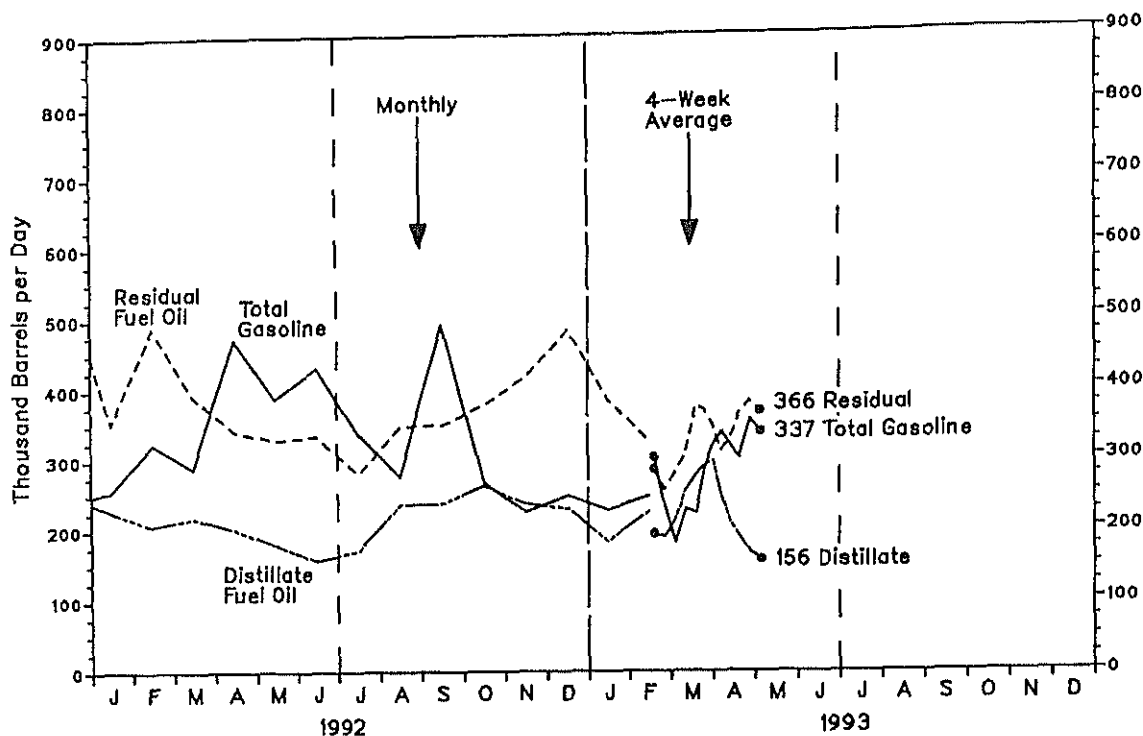


Table 7. U.S. Imports of Petroleum Products by Product, 1992 to Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Total Motor Gasoline	255	323	288	471	387	431	337	276	491	267	225	247
Finished Leaded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded	237	270	247	428	370	418	303	240	418	209	170	202
Blending Components	18	53	42	44	16	11	34	37	73	58	55	46
Jet Fuel	39	55	56	59	88	96	67	103	93	107	100	102
Distillate Fuel Oil	227	207	213	232	173	157	172	236	237	252	236	223
Residual Fuel Oil	352	467	332	342	328	334	280	347	348	376	416	481
Other Petroleum Products ¹	835	647	765	879	749	734	807	837	784	814	789	842
1993												
Total Motor Gasoline	226	246										
Reformulated	0	0										
Oxygenated	0	0										
Other Finished	204	216										
Blending Components	21	31										
Jet Fuel	89	110										
Distillate Fuel Oil	182	224										
0.05% Sulfur and under	41	58										
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	141	166										
Residual Fuel Oil	383	325										
Other Petroleum Products ¹	793	870										
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1993	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Total Motor Gasoline	301	232	180	228	222	287	318	336	319	300	354	387
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	63	46	60	63	67	75	46	41	48	32	29	43
Jet Fuel	93	92	82	83	92	85	87	86	79	80	71	81
Distillate Fuel Oil	193	189	213	253	276	290	295	245	209	188	166	158
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	284	255	280	307	374	368	345	309	324	362	380	366
Other Petroleum Products ¹	900	845	812	853	874	875	782	790	759	751	838	715

¹ Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, and other oils.

NA=Not Available.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 27.

Figure 7. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January 1992 to Present

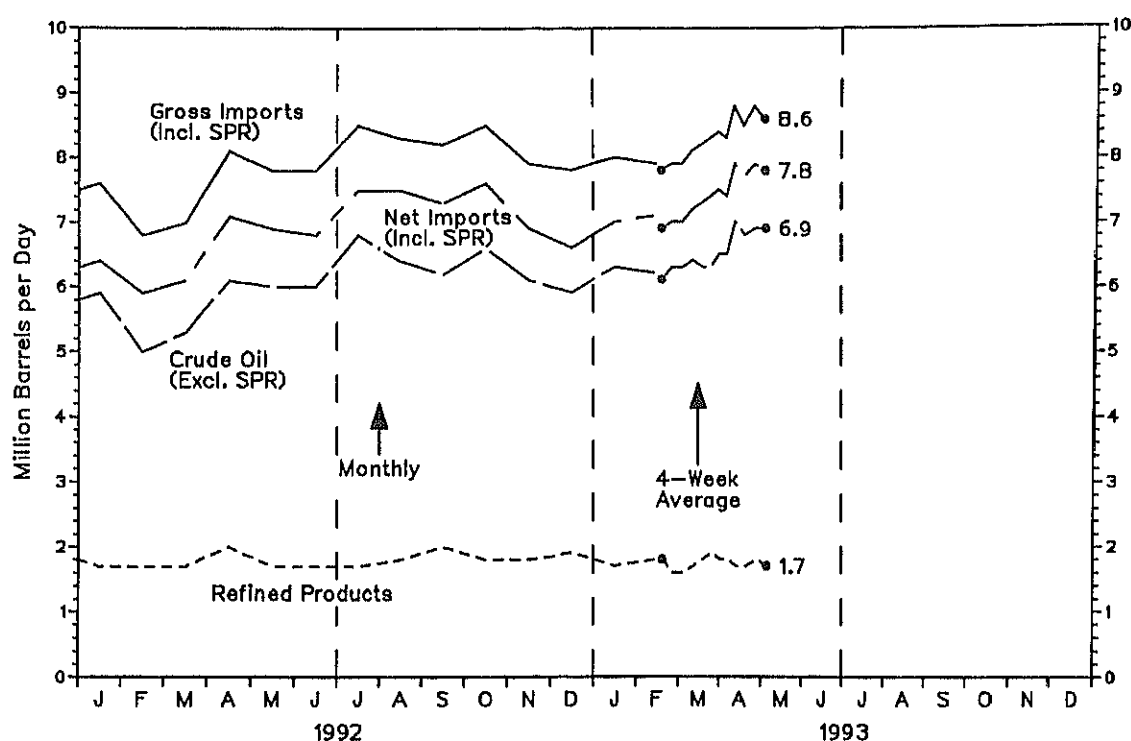


Table 8. U.S. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	5.9	5.0	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.1	5.9
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refined Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.6	6.8	7.0	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.5	7.9	7.8
Total Exports ¹	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.4	5.9	6.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.6	6.9	6.6
1993												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.3	6.2										
SPR	0.0	0.0										
Refined Products	1.7	1.8										
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	8.0	7.9										
Total Exports ¹	1.0	0.9										
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.0	7.1										
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1993	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9
SPR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refined Products	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Gross Imports (Incl. SPR)	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.6
Total Exports ¹	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9	E 0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.8

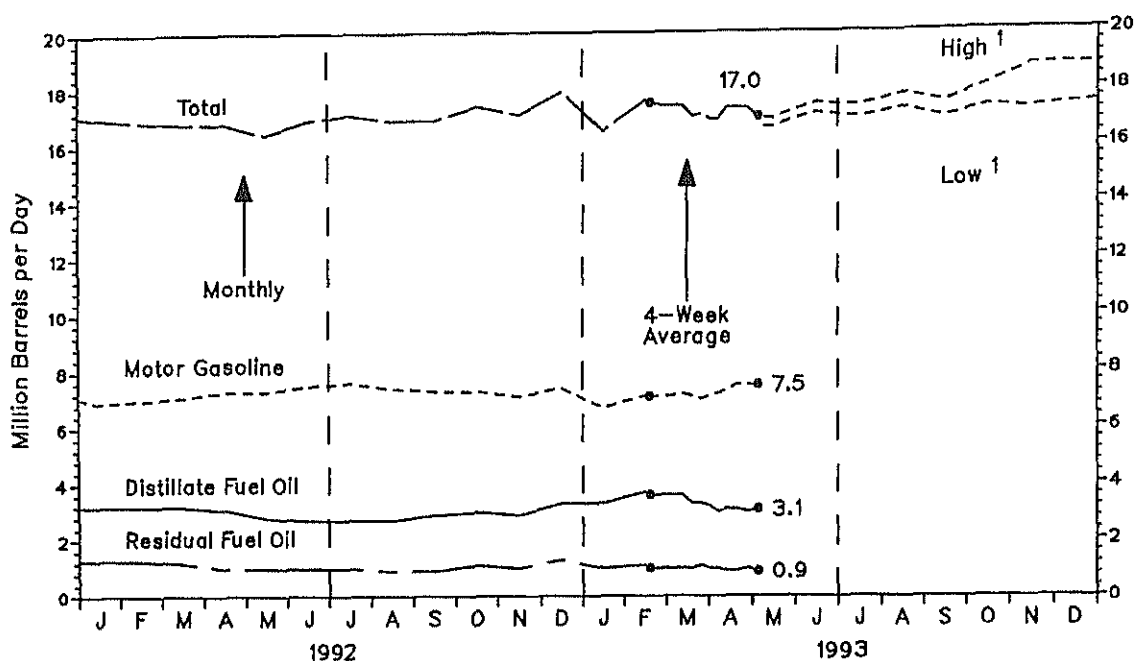
¹ Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude oil exports are restricted to (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet, (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada, and (3) shipments to U.S. territories.

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 27.

Figure 8. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, January 1992 to Present



¹ Projected. See Appendix for explanation of assumptions used to derive values.

Table 9. U.S. Petroleum Products Supplied, 1992 to Present
(Million Barrels per Day)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1992												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.4
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3
Other Oils	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
Total	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.4	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.1	17.9
1993												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.7	7.1										
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5										
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.3	3.7										
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.1										
Other Oils	3.9	4.2										
Total	16.5	17.6										
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
1993	03/05	03/12	03/19	03/26	04/02	04/09	04/16	04/23	04/30	05/07	05/14	05/21
Finished Motor Gasoline	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Other Oils	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.0
Total	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.0	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.0

Note: Data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See page 27.

Table 10. U.S. Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil, 1990 to Present
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Domestic	20.75	20.75	19.32	17.37	16.45	15.06	15.86	22.96	30.14	33.32	30.75	26.48
Imported	20.51	19.78	18.94	16.66	16.07	15.15	16.54	24.26	29.88	32.88	30.19	25.56
Composite	20.64	20.31	19.14	17.05	16.27	15.11	16.19	23.55	30.03	33.14	30.52	26.09
1991												
Domestic	23.25	19.55	18.12	18.68	18.98	18.16	18.91	19.10	19.31	20.39	20.01	17.84
Imported	22.30	18.30	17.58	18.32	18.36	17.78	18.14	18.71	19.00	19.86	19.35	17.17
Composite	22.85	19.03	17.89	18.46	18.70	17.98	18.57	18.92	19.17	20.16	19.72	17.56
1992												
Domestic	16.75	16.49	16.81	17.88	18.86	20.13	20.42	19.84	19.88	19.64	18.90	17.85
Imported	16.10	16.00	16.36	17.37	18.79	19.83	19.74	19.25	19.26	19.34	18.40	16.94
Composite	16.47	16.28	16.62	17.66	18.83	19.99	20.10	19.56	19.59	19.49	18.66	17.43
1993												
Domestic	17.40	P17.85										
Imported	16.78	P17.41										
Composite	17.10	P17.64										

P=Preliminary.

Table 11. U.S. Average Retail Selling Prices of Motor Gasoline and Residential Heating Oil, 1990 to Present
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1990												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	100.6	101.1	99.9	102.7	104.4	107.7	108.9	119.8	129.7	135.4	135.1	133.5
Unleaded Premium	123.0	122.7	121.8	123.3	124.8	127.1	127.2	136.9	146.7	155.4	155.9	153.7
Unleaded Regular	104.2	103.7	102.3	104.4	106.1	108.8	108.4	119.0	129.4	137.8	137.7	135.4
All-Types	109.0	108.6	107.6	109.6	111.4	114.0	113.9	124.6	134.7	143.1	143.2	141.0
Residential Heating Oil ¹	114.0	98.5	94.9	93.2	90.7	86.4	83.7	96.8	114.2	125.8	124.1	119.7
1991												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular ²	124.8	113.7	104.7	106.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	143.1	132.1	126.4	128.1	133.1	133.8	131.3	131.8	132.4	130.7	131.8	130.9
Unleaded Regular	124.7	114.3	109.2	110.4	115.6	116.0	112.7	114.0	114.3	112.2	113.4	112.3
All-Types	130.4	119.8	113.8	115.9	120.9	121.4	118.5	119.6	119.9	118.0	119.3	118.2
Residential Heating Oil ¹	116.8	110.3	102.6	96.9	92.5	89.3	86.6	87.0	89.6	94.0	97.9	95.9
1992												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unleaded Premium	126.7	124.8	125.0	126.8	131.7	135.9	136.3	134.8	134.6	134.5	135.1	133.0
Unleaded Regular	107.3	105.4	105.8	107.9	113.6	117.9	117.5	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.9	113.6
All-Types	113.5	111.7	112.2	114.3	119.7	123.9	123.8	122.1	122.2	121.9	122.3	120.1
Residential Heating Oil ¹	94.1	94.1	93.0	92.5	92.3	92.2	90.4	88.6	90.1	93.8	94.9	94.6
1993												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular ²	NA	NA	NA									
Unleaded Premium	131.3	130.1	129.4									
Unleaded Regular	111.7	110.8	109.8									
All-Types	118.2	117.2	116.3									
Residential Heating Oil ¹	94.3	P94.7	NA									

¹ Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.

² The leaded regular motor gasoline price is no longer available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). A mid-grade unleaded motor gasoline price will be published when the BLS makes them available.

NA=Not Available.

P=Preliminary.

Source: See page 28.

Table 12. World Crude Oil Prices¹
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/API Gravity ²	In Effect:							
		21 May 93	14 May 93	1 Jan 93	1 Jan 92	1 Jan 91	1 Jan 90	1 Jan 89	31 Dec 78
OPEC									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	16.43	17.15	16.80	15.90	24.00	18.40	13.15	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	14.83	15.55	15.40	14.25	22.00	17.55	12.30	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	13.83	14.20	14.40	14.45	20.00	17.15	11.90	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	17.55	18.25	18.15	16.80	24.85	19.05	13.70	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	15.55	16.25	16.15	14.65	23.10	17.65	13.00	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	16.75	17.45	17.35	16.05	24.40	18.30	13.45	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	16.25	16.95	16.70	15.50	23.65	18.20	12.75	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	14.50	15.20	15.40	13.80	22.90	17.55	12.45	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.45	14.40	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	14.73	15.45	15.30	NA	NA	17.35	12.30	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	13.43	14.15	13.80	14.45	20.00	17.05	11.90	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	18.38	19.15	18.60	18.80	28.85	21.15	16.10	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	18.60	19.30	18.50	18.20	27.80	21.20	15.05	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	18.60	19.30	17.95	18.10	27.30	21.35	15.95	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	17.50	18.20	17.55	17.20	26.90	20.40	15.40	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	20.85	20.70	19.10	18.65	26.50	18.55	15.50	13.55
Venezuela	Tia Juana Light 31°	18.72	18.72	17.97	19.67	28.62	24.69	12.27	13.54
Venezuela	Bachaquero 24°	15.28	16.53	14.88	13.94	27.89	16.87	11.45	12.39
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	13.20	13.70	12.75	10.45	24.45	15.00	10.00	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30°	15.75	16.45	15.60	14.55	23.25	19.05	14.00	12.59
Total OPEC ³	NA	16.31	16.95	16.55	15.88	24.18	18.72	13.36	13.03
Non-OPEC									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	18.05	18.40	17.90	17.75	27.20	21.00	15.80	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	18.05	18.85	18.15	18.00	27.25	20.75	15.85	14.20
Canada	Western Blend 36°	21.25	22.75	22.55	20.45	26.07	19.25	12.53	11.1
Canada	Fort McMurray 22°	18.13	18.25	17.75	17.00	19.27	14.92	9.57	NA
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	17.03	18.02	17.25	15.80	24.80	19.90	14.53	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	12.56	13.60	12.50	10.75	20.00	17.05	10.63	NA
Colombia	Cano Limon 30°	16.64	16.36	16.68	15.73	24.95	20.15	15.20	NA
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	16.92	17.90	15.62	13.94	22.87	18.81	13.56	12.35
Angola	Cabinda 32°	17.15	17.87	17.35	16.65	25.35	19.65	14.40	NA
Cameroon	Kole 34°	17.15	17.87	17.35	16.65	25.85	20.15	14.90	NA
Egypt ⁴	Suez Blend 33°	14.70	15.40	14.75	15.20	24.25	16.75	12.75	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	16.70	17.20	16.65	15.20	23.65	18.05	13.40	13.06
Malaysia	Gippsland 42°	19.00	19.30	18.60	21.35	26.75	19.65	16.00	NA
Thailand	Tapio Blend 44°	21.00	20.35	21.45	22.95	36.50	19.20	12.40	14.30
U.S. Gulf	Export Blend 37°	20.90	20.90	21.30	22.85	36.40	19.20	13.75	14.15
China	Daqing 33°	20.00	20.05	19.00	18.50	26.10	18.15	15.30	13.73
Total Non-OPEC ³	NA	17.47	18.04	17.47	16.87	25.78	19.29	14.06	13.44
Total World ³	NA	16.74	17.35	16.86	16.22	24.72	18.91	13.58	13.08
United States ⁶	NA	16.47	17.22	16.60	15.41	24.06	18.87	13.41	13.38

¹ Estimated contract prices based on government-selling prices, netback values, or spot market quotations. All prices are f.o.b. at the foreign port of loading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix A for procedure used for calculation of world oil prices.

² An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products.

³ Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated export volume.

⁴ On 60 days credit.

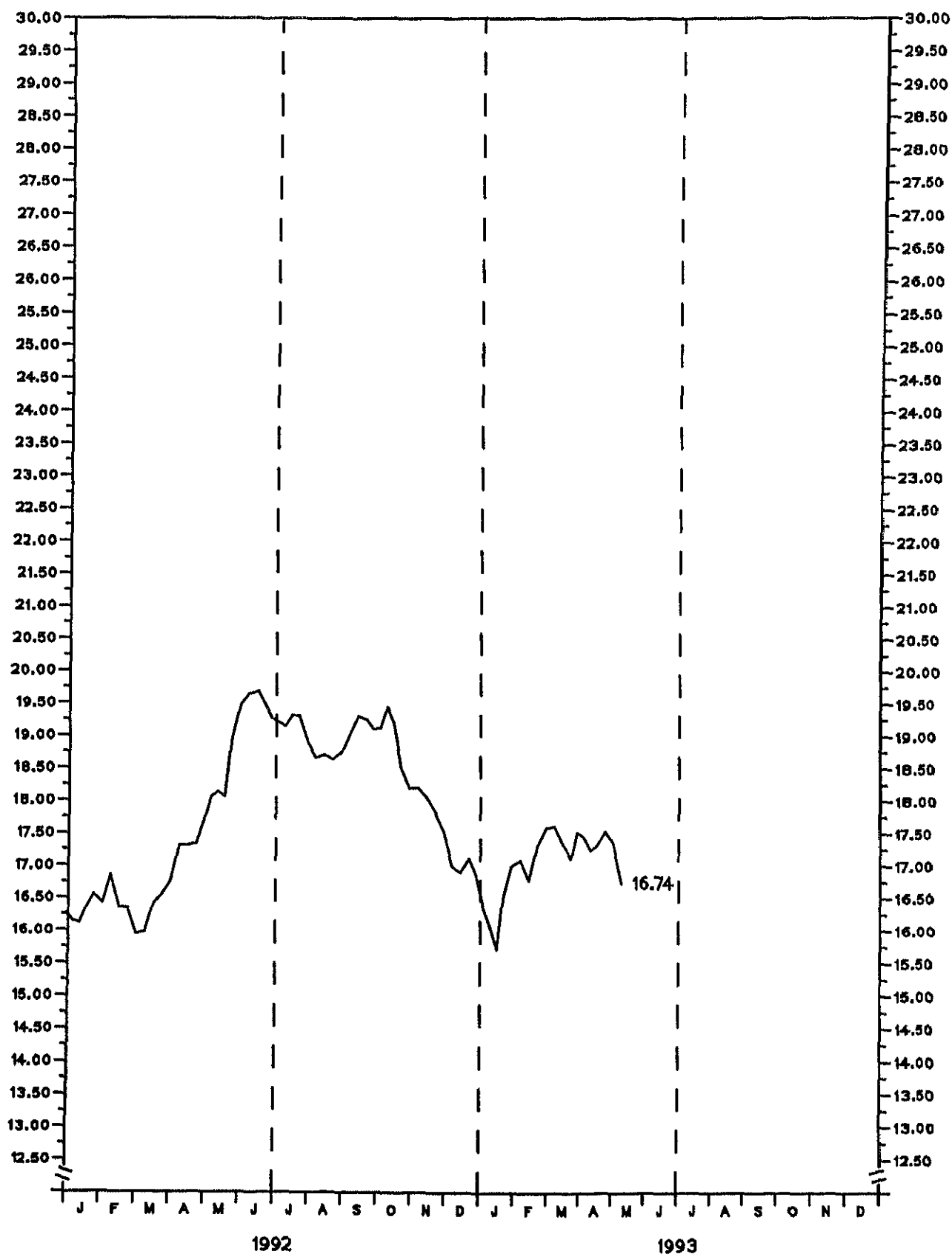
⁵ Price (CIF) to Mediterranean destinations; also called Urals.

⁶ Average prices (f.o.b.) weighted by estimated import volume.

NA=Not Applicable.

Source: See page 28.

Figure 9. World Crude Oil Price¹
(Dollars per Barrel)



¹ Average price (f.o.b.) of internationally traded oil only, weighted by estimated export volume.
Source: See page 28.

Week Ending 05/21/93 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

Table 13. Spot Market Product Prices¹, Rotterdam and New York
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Month/Day	Motor Gasoline		Gas Oil/Heating Oil ²		Residual Fuel Oil ³	
	Rotterdam Unleaded Regular ⁵ (91 RON)	N.Y. ⁴ Unleaded Regular (87 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁴ (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y. ⁶ (1% Sulfur)
1992 May 22	24.85	26.22	23.53	24.87	16.97	14.65
29	25.21	27.18	24.66	25.83	16.52	15.15
Jun 5	26.20	27.95	24.87	26.03	14.41	15.35
12	26.79	27.46	25.40	26.03	13.81	15.50
19	26.49	27.02	25.07	26.07	15.02	16.00
26	26.61	26.20	25.87	26.56	15.02	16.15
Jul 3	26.03	25.49	25.00	26.22	14.41	15.85
10	24.44	24.28	24.46	25.83	14.49	15.75
17	24.27	25.30	24.73	25.96	15.32	16.25
24	24.27	25.73	25.00	26.14	15.92	17.75
31	24.38	25.62	24.73	26.27	16.29	17.65
Aug 7	23.68	25.64	23.66	25.85	16.67	17.75
14	24.03	26.12	23.79	25.66	16.07	16.25
21	24.38	26.33	22.86	25.48	15.84	15.75
28	23.92	26.27	23.39	25.56	14.64	15.50
Sep 4	24.15	27.29	24.13	26.16	14.79	16.00
11	24.03	26.00	25.20	26.46	14.64	16.15
18	24.50	25.95	25.40	26.77	15.09	16.85
25	24.50	25.07	25.20	27.16	15.77	17.50
Oct 2	24.09	25.01	25.34	27.25	17.19	17.60
9	24.09	25.67	25.87	27.71	17.42	17.60
16	25.44	25.64	26.88	28.23	17.42	18.00
23	23.56	25.31	25.80	27.73	18.02	18.00
30	24.15	25.43	25.34	27.29	17.57	17.90
Nov 6	23.86	26.44	24.26	26.93	15.69	17.00
13	23.97	23.21	24.80	26.81	15.62	16.35
20	23.68	23.78	23.59	26.60	15.32	16.50
27	23.45	23.29	23.59	26.44	14.94	16.40
Dec 4	22.27	21.71	22.79	25.59	12.76	15.00
11	21.34	21.74	23.06	25.12	12.46	13.50
18	21.10	23.40	23.19	25.17	12.76	13.75
25	21.34	22.91	23.46	25.54	12.76	14.25
1993 Jan 1	21.57	22.65	23.46	25.26	12.91	15.00
8	21.22	21.95	22.79	24.66	13.36	15.00
15	20.87	21.60	22.52	24.18	13.81	14.50
22	20.75	21.81	21.92	21.64	14.41	14.35
29	21.45	23.45	22.92	24.44	15.47	15.00
Feb 5	21.92	22.97	22.99	24.75	15.82	15.00
12	22.04	22.14	23.06	24.54	16.07	15.00
19	21.81	20.78	22.65	24.24	15.62	14.60
26	21.92	21.84	23.46	24.53	14.71	15.00
Mar 5	21.92	23.48	24.13	25.39	15.17	15.50
12	22.16	22.24	23.59	25.03	15.17	15.35
19	22.51	22.39	23.86	25.30	15.24	15.65
26	22.63	22.51	23.59	25.59	15.47	16.00
Apr 2	23.33	24.97	23.99	25.26	15.77	16.00
9	23.56	24.56	23.73	25.00	16.37	16.90
16	23.68	25.12	24.66	24.99	16.37	17.00
23	23.80	24.76	24.66	24.32	16.67	17.00
30	23.80	25.52	24.80	24.47	17.27	16.85
May 7	23.92	25.87	24.53	24.23	16.97	16.35
14	24.15	24.69	23.73	23.96	17.12	16.00
21	23.56	24.65	23.26	23.67	14.41	15.25

¹ See Appendix A for explanation of spot market product prices and coverage.

² Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.

³ Refers to No. 6 Oil.

⁴ New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.

⁵ Refers to Research Octane Number (RON) only. European unleaded regular motor gasoline of 91 RON is approximately equivalent to a U.S. antiknock index of 87 octane.

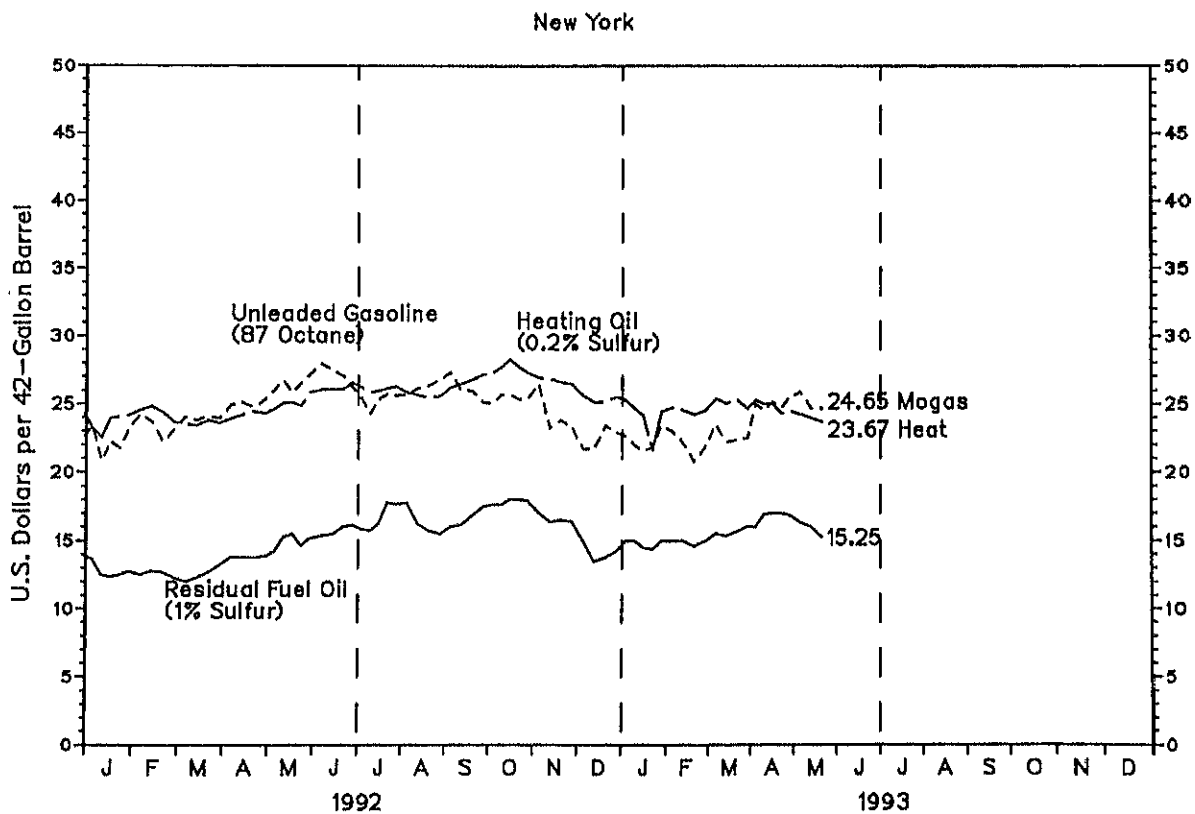
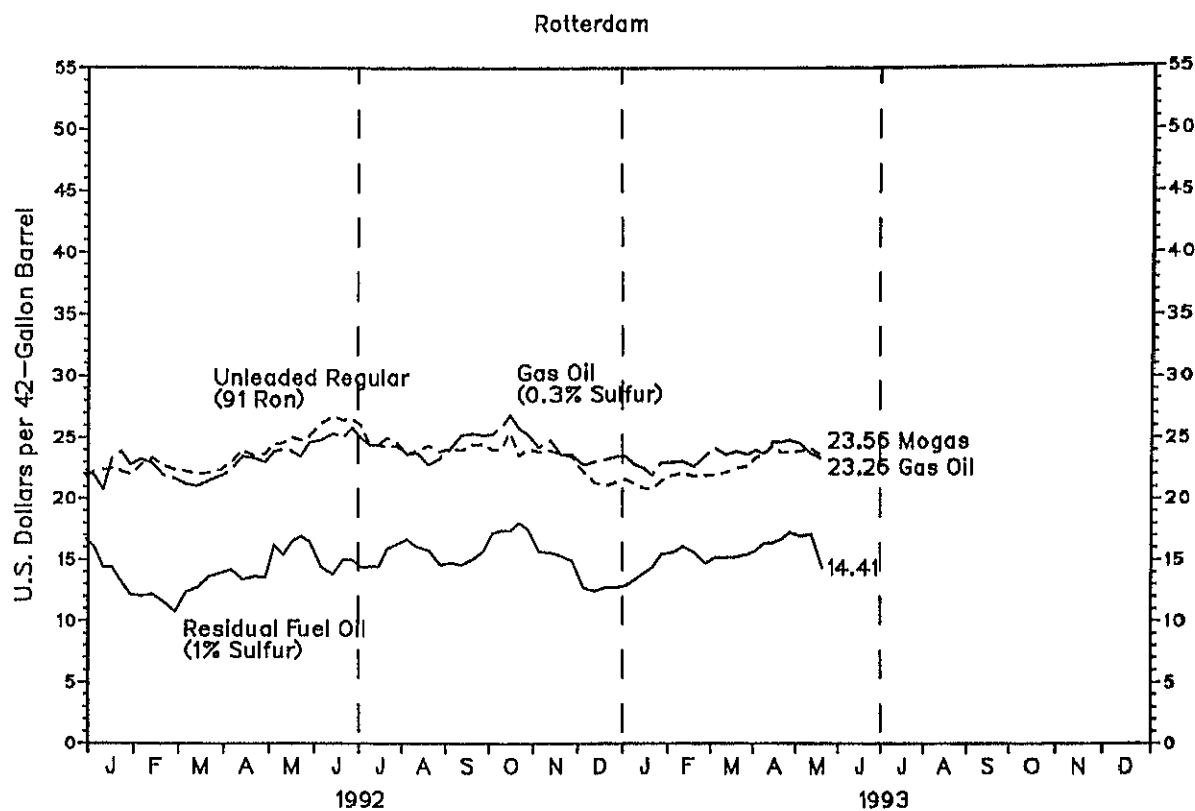
⁶ East Coast Cargoes.

Source: See page 28.

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Figure 10. Spot Market Product Prices, Rotterdam and New York



Source: See page 28.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	04/23/93	04/30/93	05/07/93	05/14/93	05/21/93
Crude Oil Production					
Domestic Production	6,912.0	6,913.0	6,902.0	6,846.0	6,818.0
Refinery Inputs and Utilization					
Crude Oil Input	13,857.0	13,867.0	13,715.0	13,643.0	13,781.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,455.0	1,422.0	1,518.0	1,456.0	1,447.0
Midwest (PADD II)	3,084.0	3,068.0	3,183.0	3,100.0	3,081.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,348.0	6,432.0	6,087.0	6,067.0	6,219.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	394.0	427.0	425.0	439.0	452.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2,575.0	2,518.0	2,502.0	2,582.0	2,582.0
Gross Inputs	13,997.0	14,093.0	13,910.0	13,751.0	13,925.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,438.0	1,472.0	1,487.0	1,419.0	1,395.0
Midwest (PADD II)	3,123.0	3,113.0	3,286.0	3,162.0	3,123.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	6,404.0	6,508.0	6,168.0	6,153.0	6,307.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	397.0	430.0	428.0	440.0	456.0
West Coast (PADD V)	2,634.0	2,569.0	2,541.0	2,576.0	2,645.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Percent Utilization	92.4	93.1	91.9	90.8	92.0
Operating Capacity (Million Barrels per Day)	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
Percent Utilization	94.7	95.1	93.9	92.8	94.0
Production by Product					
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,869.0	7,152.0	7,364.0	7,153.0	7,469.0
East Coast (PADD I)	757.0	837.0	859.0	798.0	1,030.0
Midwest (PADD II)	1,713.0	1,595.0	1,753.0	1,681.0	1,659.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	3,057.0	3,187.0	3,215.0	3,221.0	3,290.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	215.0	239.0	272.0	217.0	229.0
West Coast (PADD V)	1,128.0	1,294.0	1,265.0	1,235.0	1,262.0
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fuel	1,458.0	1,438.0	1,373.0	1,308.0	1,451.0
Naphtha-Type	124.0	128.0	127.0	116.0	104.0
Kerosene-Type	1,334.0	1,310.0	1,246.0	1,192.0	1,347.0
East Coast (PADD I)	68.0	89.0	83.0	84.0	112.0
Midwest (PADD II)	234.0	196.0	189.0	176.0	196.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	610.0	626.0	617.0	570.0	618.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	23.0	25.0	21.0	29.0	22.0
West Coast (PADD V)	399.0	374.0	336.0	332.0	399.0
Commercial	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Military	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	04/23/93	04/30/93	05/07/93	05/14/93	05/21/93
Distillate Fuel Oil	3,096.0	3,157.0	3,014.0	3,096.0	3,089.0
East Coast (PADD I)	431.0	426.0	409.0	439.0	430.0
Midwest (PADD II)	723.0	760.0	781.0	772.0	743.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	1,388.0	1,376.0	1,262.0	1,293.0	1,310.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	120.0	118.0	126.0	111.0	133.0
West Coast (PADD V)	434.0	477.0	436.0	481.0	473.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	868.0	883.0	983.0	825.0	900.0
East Coast (PADD I)	98.0	107.0	170.0	103.0	121.0
Midwest (PADD II)	50.0	66.0	72.0	53.0	63.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	398.0	397.0	445.0	360.0	416.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	7.0	7.0	5.0	9.0	6.0
West Coast (PADD V)	315.0	305.0	290.0	301.0	294.0
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Crude Oil	345.0	347.7	347.9	353.8	356.9
East Coast (PADD I)	15.6	14.4	13.8	15.9	15.7
Midwest (PADD II)	77.9	79.1	78.4	79.3	77.5
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	169.6	171.4	174.5	175.4	174.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.0	13.1
West Coast (PADD V)	68.9	69.8	68.0	70.2	76.5
Finished Motor Gasoline	183.3	181.5	180.6	180.4	182.7
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	41.1	40.3	40.2	40.0	37.9
Total Motor Gasoline	224.4	221.8	220.8	220.4	220.6
East Coast (PADD I)	64.1	63.2	62.9	63.1	65.6
New England (PADD IX)	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.0
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	36.2	34.2	35.0	33.7	34.2
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	23.6	23.6	22.5	24.1	25.4
Midwest (PADD II)	60.0	58.7	60.5	58.7	57.6
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	64.7	63.7	61.7	63.9	62.4
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.7
West Coast (PADD V)	28.9	29.2	28.7	27.8	26.3
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.7
East Coast (PADD I)	9.7	9.8	10.0	9.2	10.0
Midwest (PADD II)	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.9
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	11.6	11.5	11.8	12.2	11.5
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
West Coast (PADD V)	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	100.2	98.9	99.4	100.5	100.5
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IX)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. U.S. and PADD Weekly Estimates, Most Recent 5 Weeks (continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

	04/23/93	04/30/93	05/07/93	05/14/93	05/21/93
Stocks (Million Barrels)					
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
East Coast (PADD I)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New England (PADD IX)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest (PADD II)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Coast (PADD V)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	40.4	41.8	44.4	43.5	44.0
East Coast (PADD I)	12.7	12.5	14.5	15.0	15.6
New England (PADD IX)	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Central Atlantic (PADD IY)	9.0	9.0	10.4	11.1	11.3
Lower Atlantic (PADD IZ)	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7
Midwest (PADD II)	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	16.1	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.3
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Coast (PADD V)	8.3	7.6	8.0	6.6	6.6
Imports					
Total Crude Oil incl SPR	6,804.0	7,731.0	6,495.0	6,974.0	6,618.0
Crude Oil	6,662.0	7,518.0	6,495.0	6,974.0	6,618.0
East Coast (PADD I)	1,290.0	1,055.0	1,325.0	1,680.0	1,517.0
Midwest (PADD II)	618.0	850.0	638.0	670.0	566.0
Gulf Coast (PADD III)	4,516.0	5,181.0	4,265.0	4,155.0	4,302.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)	73.0	55.0	74.0	71.0	60.0
West Coast (PADD V)	165.0	378.0	195.0	397.0	173.0
SPR	142.0	213.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Motor Gasoline	396.0	209.0	253.0	560.0	324.0
Reformulated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oxygenated	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Finished	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Blending Components	43.0	56.0	11.0	7.0	97.0
Jet Fuel	71.0	90.0	60.0	64.0	110.0
Naphtha-Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0
Kerosene-Type	71.0	90.0	60.0	64.0	73.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	175.0	120.0	175.0	192.0	135.0
0.05% Sulfur and under	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Greater than 0.05% Sulfur	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Residual Fuel Oil	320.0	516.0	376.0	309.0	262.0
Other	949.0	752.0	689.0	962.0	455.0
Total Refined Products Imports	1,911.0	1,687.0	1,553.0	2,087.0	1,286.0
Exports					
Total	E878.0	E870.0	E853.0	E853.0	E853.0
Crude Oil	E108.0	E111.0	E109.0	E109.0	E109.0
Products	E770.0	E759.0	E744.0	E744.0	E744.0
Products Supplied					
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,392.0	7,470.0	7,657.0	7,649.0	7,295.0
Jet Fuel	1,399.0	1,474.0	1,350.0	1,348.0	1,501.0
Naphtha-Type	112.0	138.0	58.0	133.0	163.0
Kerosene-Type	1,287.0	1,336.0	1,292.0	1,215.0	1,348.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,713.0	3,358.0	2,997.0	3,014.0	3,098.0
Residual Fuel Oil	977.0	981.0	791.0	1,074.0	890.0
Other Oils	5,020.0	4,638.0	3,749.0	3,969.0	3,634.0
Total Products Supplied	17,500.0	17,920.0	16,545.0	17,054.0	16,418.0

E=Estimate based on data published for the most recent month in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* except for exports and crude oil production. See Appendix for explanation of estimates of exports and crude oil production.

NA=Not Available.

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

Source: See page 28

Table 15. Weather Summary, Selected U.S. Cities
(Population Weighted Heating Degree-Days¹)

Weather data reported in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* are taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/NWS, as a U.S. Government Agency, does not endorse any consumer information services.

The weather for the Nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1992, through May 22, 1993, has been 8 percent cooler than last year and 1 percent warmer than normal.

U.S. Total Heating Degree-Days (Population Weighted) and by City

	1992-1993	1991-1992	Normal	Percent Change	
				1992-1993 vs. 1991-1992	1992-1993 vs. Normal
July 1 - June 30		4,341	4,689	--	--
July 1 - May 22	4,593	4,246	4,623	8	-1
Cities					
Albuquerque	4,053	4,017	4,405	1	-8
Amarillo	4,659	3,898	4,214	20	11
Asheville	4,282	3,894	4,250	10	1
Atlanta	2,874	2,568	3,010	12	-5
Billings	7,087	5,588	7,037	26	0
Boise	6,094	4,796	5,669	27	7
Boston	5,735	5,598	5,530	2	4
Buffalo	6,624	6,413	6,700	3	-1
Cheyenne	7,132	6,133	7,088	16	1
Chicago	6,524	6,091	6,376	7	2
Cincinnati	5,188	4,717	5,213	10	0
Cleveland	5,995	5,662	6,112	6	-2
Columbia, SC	2,781	2,480	2,626	12	6
Denver	6,068	5,210	5,891	18	3
Des Moines	6,734	5,777	6,513	17	3
Detroit	6,199	6,008	6,494	3	-5
Fargo	9,158	8,153	9,202	12	0
Hartford	6,189	5,894	6,122	5	1
Houston	1,344	1,366	1,550	-2	-13
Jacksonville	1,279	1,375	1,407	-7	-9
Kansas City	5,514	4,694	5,249	20	7
Las Vegas	2,192	2,058	2,531	7	-13
Los Angeles	1,057	822	1,528	29	-31
Memphis	3,126	2,783	3,202	12	-2
Miami	46	61	198	-25	-77
Milwaukee	6,819	6,368	7,182	7	-5
Minneapolis	7,832	7,459	7,922	6	0
Montgomery	2,219	2,219	2,277	0	-3
New York	4,845	4,514	4,891	7	-1
Oklahoma City	3,905	3,054	3,731	28	5
Omaha	6,713	5,570	6,157	21	9
Philadelphia	4,566	4,446	4,928	3	-7
Phoenix	904	776	1,442	16	-37
Pittsburgh	5,584	5,365	5,885	4	-5
Portland, ME	7,372	7,106	7,315	2	1
Providence	5,038	5,447	5,832	4	2
Raleigh	3,476	3,178	3,322	9	-1
Richmond	3,876	3,629	3,953	7	-2
St. Louis	4,819	4,048	4,908	19	-2
Salem, OR	4,311	3,672	4,750	17	-9
Salt Lake City	5,583	4,962	5,707	19	3
San Francisco	2,186	2,039	2,965	7	-26
Seattle	4,428	3,759	4,878	18	-9
Shreveport	2,364	1,991	2,269	19	4
Washington, DC	4,282	3,913	4,115	9	4

¹ See Glossary.

SOURCES

Table 1

- Current Year Data: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*; and EIA, Office of Oil and Gas.
- Previous Year Data: Estimates based on EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

Table 2

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1992 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1991.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Figure 1

- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, except for operable capacity for January 1992 which is from the *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1991.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-800.

Table 3

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, and -803.

Figure 2

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802 and -803.

Table 4

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 3

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 5

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 4

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Table 6

- Monthly Data: 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 5

- Data for Ranges and Seasonal Patterns: 1985-1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Week-Ending Stocks: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, and -802.

Figure 6 and Table 7

- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 7 and Table 8

- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Form EIA-804.

Figure 8 and Table 9

- Monthly Data: 1991, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*; 1992-1993, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.
- Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.
- Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (May 1993).

Table 10

- Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, *Refiners Monthly Cost Report*.

- Platt's Oilgram Price Report.
- Petroleum Intelligence Weekly.
- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.
- Oil and Gas Journal.

Table 11

- Motor Gasoline - Bureau of Labor Statistics. See glossary description for *Retail Motor Gasoline Prices*.
- Residential Heating Oil - Forms EIA-782A, *Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report*, and EIA-782B, *Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report*.

Table 13 and Figure 10

- Bloomberg Oil Buyers' Guide.

Table 12 and Figure 9

- EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Energy Markets and Contingency Information Division.

Table 14

- Estimates based on weekly data collected on Forms EIA-800, -801, -802, -803, and -804.

Explanatory Notes

EIA Weekly Data: Survey Design and Estimation Methods

The Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPSRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPSRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its possessions that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the 50 States and the District of Columbia that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions, as well as imports from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during

some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Weekly Form	Monthly Frame Size	Weekly Sample Size
Refiners (Refineries)	EIA-800	168(250)	59(155)
Bulk Terminals	EIA-801	331	78
Product Pipelines	EIA-802	81	46
Crude Oil Stock Holders	EIA-803	162	79
Importers	EIA-804	851	82

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, Telefax, and electronic transmission on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s .) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s .) Finally, let M_t be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies, W_t , is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800, 75 percent for the EIA-801, 95 percent for the EIA-802, 80 percent for the EIA-803, and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 1 percent and 2 percent.

Estimation of Domestic Crude Oil Production

Monthly data on crude oil production for States are reported to the Department of Energy by State conservation agencies. Data on the volume of crude oil produced on Federally-owned offshore leases are reported by the Minerals Management Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly crude oil production information becomes available. In order to present more timely crude oil production volumes, the Energy Information Administration prepares weekly crude oil production estimates which are based on historical production patterns and, where available, other data such as pipeline runs from the Alaskan North Slope during the week. These weekly estimates are presented as the weekly and 4-week average crude oil production volumes shown in this publication. Cumulative crude oil production volumes shown in the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet include revised estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Estimation of Exports

Official U.S. exports statistics for crude oil and petroleum products are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. The EIA obtains these data on a monthly basis approximately 10 weeks after the close of the reporting month. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of past data are used to obtain the exports forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Data Assessment

The principal objective of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System is to provide an accurate picture of petroleum industry activities and of the availability of petroleum products nationwide from primary distribution channels. The weekly data, which are based on sample estimates stemming largely from preliminary company data, serve as leading indicators of the monthly data. The weekly data are not expected to have the same level of accuracy as the preliminary monthly data when compared with final monthly data. However, the weekly data are expected to exhibit like trends and product flows characteristic of preliminary and final monthly data.

To assess the accuracy of weekly statistics, monthly estimates derived from weekly estimates are compared with the final monthly aggregates published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. Although final monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, they reflect all revisions made during the year and they are considered to be the most accurate data available. The mean absolute percent error provides a measure of the average revisions relative to the aggregates being measured for a variable. The mean absolute percent error for 1988 weekly data was less than 3 percent for 19 of the 30 major petroleum variables analyzed. Most of the variables with mean absolute percent errors of 3 percent or more were for refined products imports series. The mean absolute percent error for total weekly refined products imports was 15 percent for 1988. It should be noted that products imports data are highly variable and cannot be estimated from a sample with the same precision as other petroleum variables. Weekly estimates for refined products imports are almost always low because small companies, which are not in the weekly sample, generally import large volumes of finished products only a few times during the year.

An analytical article, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data," which assesses the differences between interim and final data on the 30 major petroleum variables, is published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* once each year.

Interpretation and Derivation of Average Inventory Levels

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" for the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation for the past 7 years.

The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are estimated with a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., the same seasonal factor is used for each January during the 7-year period) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors are updated annually in October, using the 7 most recent years' final monthly data.

**Table A1. Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs
(Million Barrels)**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum.....	1,029.6	1,010.9	994.2	999.0	1,024.3	1,029.3	1,049.9	1,049.3	1,060.6	1,053.0	1,058.5	1,031.1
Crude Oil.....	327.4	329.1	335.0	335.5	340.5	334.1	332.7	328.8	324.8	331.3	333.6	324.7
Motor Gasoline	225.4	227.3	213.4	210.1	208.6	203.9	208.4	205.3	212.2	204.0	207.3	210.4
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	123.9	107.0	95.0	94.4	97.8	102.6	114.7	121.2	129.1	126.9	131.0	131.5
Residual Fuel Oil	45.6	43.0	40.4	39.5	42.0	41.3	41.6	41.4	44.2	45.5	47.0	46.1
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum.....	1,072.0	1,053.4	1,036.7	1,041.4	1,066.8	1,071.7	1,092.3	1,091.8	1,103.1	1,095.4	1,100.9	1,073.5
Crude Oil.....	351.4	353.1	359.0	359.4	364.5	358.1	356.7	352.8	348.8	355.2	357.6	348.7
Motor Gasoline	237.3	239.2	225.3	222.0	220.5	215.9	220.3	217.2	224.1	215.9	219.2	222.3
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	133.9	116.9	104.9	104.3	107.7	112.5	124.6	131.1	139.0	136.8	140.9	141.4
Residual Fuel Oil	51.3	48.7	46.1	45.2	47.7	47.0	47.3	47.1	49.9	51.2	52.7	51.8

The seasonal factors are used to deseasonalize data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) in order to determine a deseasonalized average band. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series is the midpoint of the band, and two standard deviations of the series (adjusting first for extreme points) is its width. When the seasonal factors are added back in (the upper curve is the midpoint plus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor, and the lower curve is the midpoint minus one standard deviation plus the seasonal factor), the "average range" shown on the graphs reflects the actual data. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October (Table A1).

Minimum Observed Inventories

The lines labeled "observed minimum" on the stock graphs are the lowest inventory levels observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Projections from the *Short-Term Energy Outlook, Second Quarter 1993*

The mid-price case for petroleum demands presented in the second quarter 1993 *Short-Term Energy Outlook* reflects the assumptions of real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 3.0 percent in 1993 and 3.4 percent in 1994, and normal weather, as measured in number of heating and cooling degree-days. In order to provide plausible ranges for the petroleum projections provided in the *Outlook*, ranges of macroeconomic, price, and weather assumptions are used.

The upper demand bound reflects an assumed combination of lower oil prices, higher economic growth, and more severe weather than those of the base case. In this scenario, real gross domestic product is expected to increase by 3.8 percent in 1993 and by 4.7 percent in 1994, and weather (in terms of heating degree-days) is assumed to be about 10 percent colder than the base case. The lower demand bound assumes that real gross domestic product increases by 2.3 percent in 1993 and by 1.9

percent in 1994 and that weather is significantly milder than in the base case.

The weather sensitivities assume deviations above and below normal that correspond to one-half of the largest quarterly deviations from normal in heating and cooling degree-days over the last 15 years. Average petroleum sensitivity factors for this forecast are summarized below:

- A 1-percent increase in real GDP raises petroleum demand by about 147,000 barrels per day.
- A \$1-per-barrel increase in crude oil prices, assuming no price response from non-petroleum energy sources, reduces demand by about 35,000 barrels per day.
- A 1-percent increase in heating degree-days increases demand by about 37,000 barrels per day; a 1-percent increase in cooling degree-days increases petroleum demand by about 8,000 barrels per day.

For more detailed information on the forecast, please refer to the published report, Second Quarter 1993 *Short-Term Energy Outlook*. Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, DC 20585
Telephone (202) 586-8800

Calculation of World Oil Price

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry

publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

Explanation and Coverage of Spot Market Product Prices

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or State taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for 1 year.

Coverage of petroleum product prices is restricted to and updated according to the major products traded. Major products are determined by the highest number of transactions and the highest volumes of product traded, e.g., 1987 replacement of the New York leaded regular gasoline series with the unleaded regular gasoline series.

Appendix B

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The 819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. These data have been published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR) and the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) since March 1992.

Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys. Final data on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section of the *PSM* beginning with the March 1993 issue. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in the Highlights section of the *PSM*.

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, April 1993

Products	April 1993		March 1993		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	2,274	76	2,373	77	9,059	75
Stocks.....	2,069	--	1,878	--	2,069	--
MTBE						
Production.....	4,125	138	3,472	112	14,333	119
Stocks.....	11,953	--	10,550	--	11,953	--

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

**Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1992	78	71	68	68	68	66	66	70	67	74	74	75
1993	76	73	77	76								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	1,076	1,287	1,462	1,457	1,858	1,941	2,362	2,530	2,973	2,980	2,547	1,791
1993	2,036	1,929	1,878	2,069								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	85	93	100	82	88	67	200	207	177	163	139	99
1993	117	64	62	41								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1992	73	66	63	64	64	61	61	66	66	72	72	73
1993	74	71	75	74								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	532	662	791	794	1,010	1,143	1,344	1,361	1,639	1,553	1,279	889
1993	1,094	1,124	1,143	1,310								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	248	344	394	452	530	464	562	612	405	477	465	254
1993	203	244	216	294								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	27	11	20	14	15	12	17	20	21	44	60	70
1993	61	44	45	41								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	184	177	156	114	214	254	240	330	732	743	604	479
1993	561	453	412	383								

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks
by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	11,999	12,681	13,966	14,962	15,961	18,887	20,436	23,131	22,853	19,208	16,342	13,818
1993	10,648	10,148	10,550	11,953								
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	3,086	2,944	3,551	3,929	4,453	4,663	4,824	5,046	4,875	3,839	3,098	2,613
1993	1,881	1,833	1,492	1,598								
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1992	88	82	77	69	77	77	88	78	93	108	118	114
1993	102	101	99	124								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	5,104	5,711	6,058	6,728	6,870	8,549	8,928	9,847	9,192	8,309	7,380	6,159
1993	4,987	4,707	5,304	6,152								
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1992	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1993	W	W	W	W								
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1992	3,418	3,673	4,011	4,064	4,309	5,385	6,419	7,936	8,466	6,723	5,543	4,768
1993	3,536	3,333	3,516	3,921								

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Form EIA-819M Monthly Oxygenate Report Explanatory Notes

Background

Beginning November 1992, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during wintertime months. Beginning in 1995 further requirements are that only reformulated gasoline having an average oxygen content of 2.0 percent be sold in the nine worst ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1992, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply, and blending data for January - June, 1992 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline.

Overview

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA has begun an oxygenate data collection program. The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" collects information on oxygenate production, imports, and stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD's). Data are aggregated and presented on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix as follows:

Table B1. U.S. Summary Table, Current Month

Table B2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks, by PADD

Table B3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production, and Stocks, by PADD

All data are displayed in thousand barrels (42 U.S. Gallons per Barrel) or thousand barrels per day.

Collection Methods

Data for the EIA-819M survey are collected beginning on the fifth working day of each month. Information is solicited by telephone or can be transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the data is monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Additional follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report on the Form EIA-819M was selected from the universe of companies that reported on the Form EIA-822A/D, "Oxygenate Operations Identification Survey". The universe consisted of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other non-refinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and was performed using software developed by the EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, oxygenate imports, and oxygenates used in the blending of motor gasoline) during 1992. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the frames survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted within two time frames: monthly and annually. Monthly frames maintenance procedures for the EIA-819M focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths,

sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

To supplement monthly frames maintenance activities and to provide more comprehensive coverage, the PSD conducts an annual frames investigation. This annual evaluation results in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame.

Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Response Rate

The response rate is usually 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted by telephone or in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Resubmissions

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. Entries on Tables B1-B3 of this appendix will be marked with an "R" to indicate that data have been revised.

Data Imputation and Estimation

In any survey, nonresponse can be a major concern because the effects can cause serious bias in survey results. Nonresponse occurs whenever requested information is not obtained from all units in a survey. The EIA-819M has a very high response rate. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data.

After the data files have been edited and corrected, aggregation is done for production, imports, and stocks, by each geographic region. Estimation factors, which were derived from 1992 reported data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in the determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

EIA-819M Definitions

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)).

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished

motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates into motor gasoline.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Ending Stocks. Stocks of oxygenates held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month.

ETBE (ethyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COC_2H_5$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Fuel Ethanol (C_2H_5OH) . An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Methanol (CH_3OH) . A light volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether) $(CH_3)_3COCH_3$. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline blend.

Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight.

The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provide for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by

volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight.

Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume co-solvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, alcohol and oxygenates.

TAME (tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

TBA (tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Glossary

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.

CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight). This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the f.o.b. value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an f.o.b. sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.

Cooling Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Crude Oil. A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.

Crude Oil Input. The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.

Degree-Day Normals. Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.

Distillate Fuel Oil. Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur.

FOB (Free On Board). Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance. Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under and greater than 0.05% sulfur.

Gas Oil. European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.

Gross Inputs. The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into atmospheric crude oil distillation units.

Heating Degree-Days. The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.

Imports. Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.

Jet Fuel. Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a product in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). Includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated gasoline (EPA approved), and other finished gasoline in the gasoline range. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Production data represent reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished gasoline. Import data consists of the three types of finished motor gasoline and blending components. Total motor gasoline stocks consist of the three types of finished motor gasoline and blending components. Finished motor gasoline stocks are total motor gasoline stocks minus blending components. The stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.

Operable Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD). Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the States listed below:

PADD I:

Padd IX: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Padd IY: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Padd IZ: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

PADD II: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

PADD III: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas.

PADD IV: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

PADD V: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Population-Weighted Degree-Days. Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Products Supplied. A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.

Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil. The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.

Refinery Capacity Utilization. Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.

Residual Fuel Oil. Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.

Retail Motor Gasoline Prices. Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers -- about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).

Stock Change (Refined Products). Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past 6 years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.

Stocks. For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil. A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, 4-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

United States. For the purpose of the report, the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.

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Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Oxygenate data, updated approximately 15 working days after the end of the report month

Heating fuel data, (April through September) updated the 2nd week of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, (October through March) updated on Wednesdays (Thursdays in the event of a holiday) at 5 p.m.

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month